

Collier's

THE LITERARY WEEKLY



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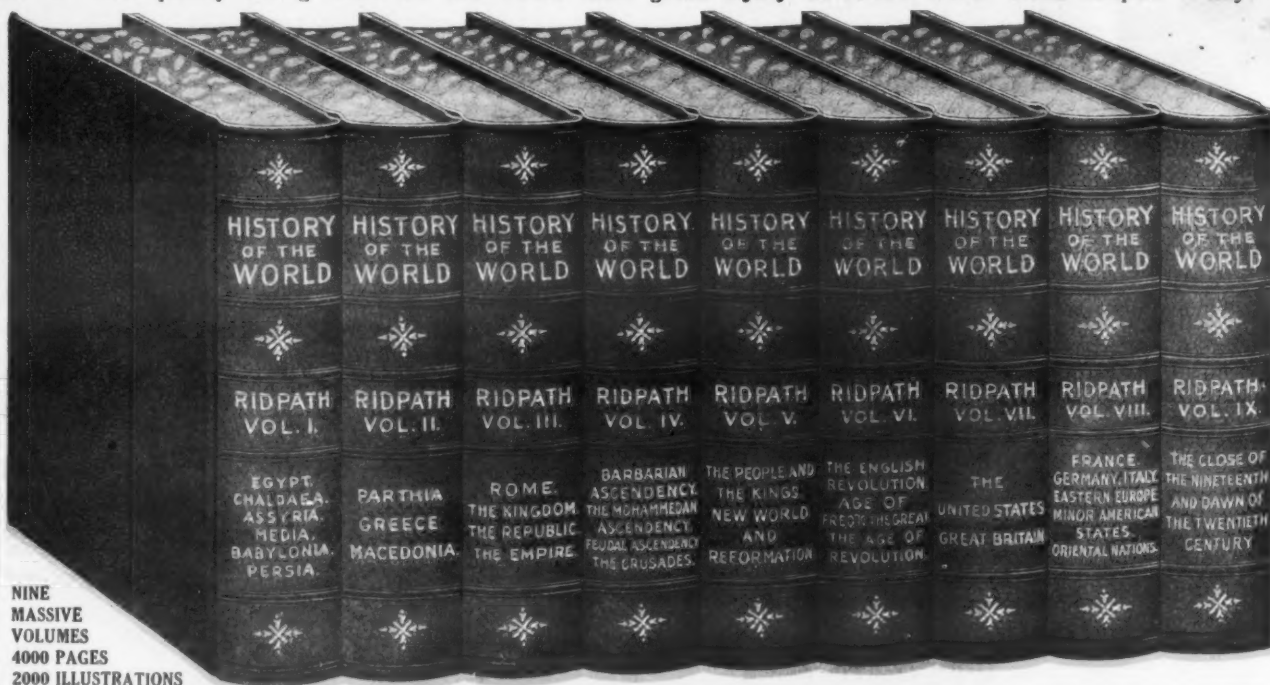
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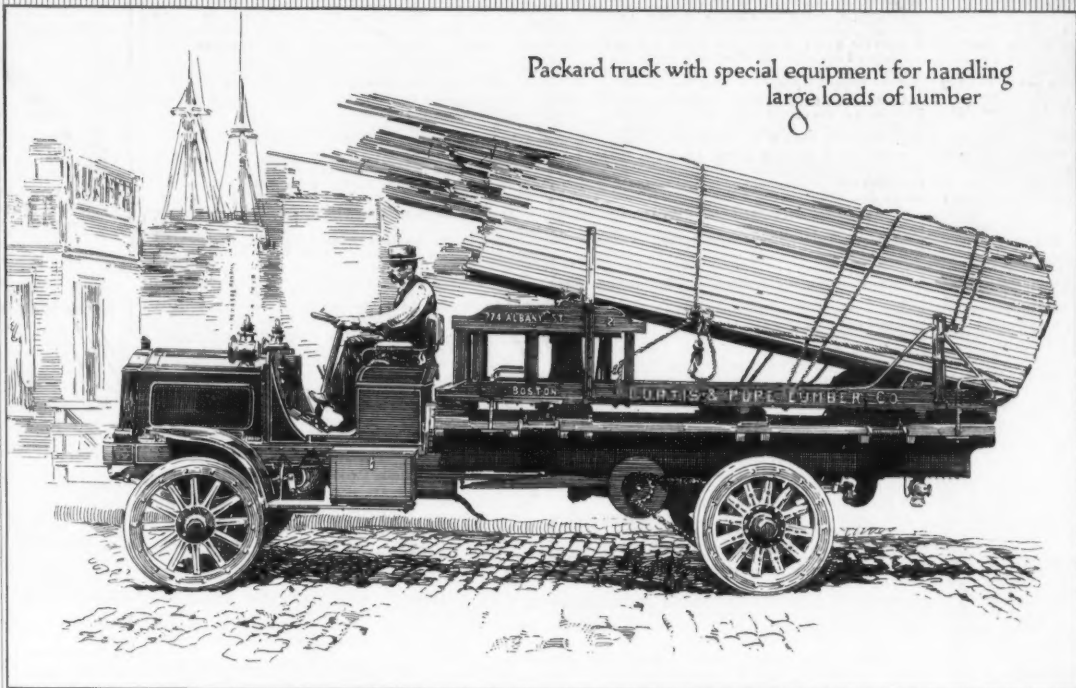
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Dec. 3



Collier's



Saturday, December 3, 1910

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NUMBER 11

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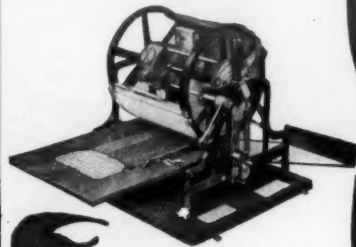
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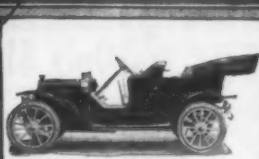
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Collier's Editorial Bulletin



Saturday, December 3, 1910

Next Week's Issue will be the Annual

Christmas Number

Consisting of forty-eight pages, mostly printed in color, with many poems, stories, and other holiday features of which the following are the most noteworthy:

Cover Design

In Full Color by F. X. Leyendecker

The Lantern Bearers

Frontispiece in Color by Maxfield Parrish

A Christmas Carol

By Percy Mackaye

With a Decoration by E. Stetson Crawford

The Mistletoe Maid

Full-page Drawing by Charles Dana Gibson

The Nature Faker

A Story by Richard Harding Davis

Illustrated in Color by F. G. Coates and Philip R. Goodwin

An Awful Possibility

Full-page in Color by John T. McCutcheon

The Purloined Christmas

A Story by Gouverneur Morris

Illustrated in Color by Lucius Hitchcock

"Howdy, Mister Chris'mas!"

A Poem by Frank L. Stanton

With a Decoration by Charles Sarka

Christmas in the Village

Double-page in Color by C. K. Linson

A Little Tragedy of Waste

By S. H. Howard

Illustrated in Color by Rollin Kirby

A Tale of Wickedness on Wings

Sketches in Color and Verses by John Sloan

In the Winter of '77

Sketches in Color by John Wolcott Adams

With Verses by Arthur Guiterman

"'T was the Night Before Christmas"

The Famous Poem and Its Story

by Guy Emery Shipler

Illustrated with Photographs and a Portrait

Merry Christmas!

Full-page in Color by W. L. Glackens

Dolly—Jack

A Story by John Luther Long

Illustrated in Color by Henry Raleigh

The page decorations, borders, and initial letters in the number are by

Ernest Haskell

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The reason this cigar is sold at \$2.40 instead of \$5.00 per hundred is because I buy and sell for cash. I ask no credit, neither do I give it. I personally buy my tobacco direct from the grower in Cuba, and pay him at least five weeks before the tobacco reaches the U. S. Custom House. I buy for less and sell for less. The man who buys and sells on credit cannot compete with me.

Among my 35 different brands I have an "in-between" smoke called "Old Fashioned Havana Smokers." I want you to be on smoking terms with them, because they are just the thing you want when you don't want a big cigar. They are Havana-filled—4 inches long—blunt at both ends—made the way the Cuban planter rolls tobacco for his own use—without a binder.

I'm so eager to have you try this smoke that I'll send you a sample box of 12 free along with an order for my Panatelas, because you'll buy them again.

Send me \$2.40 for 100 Morton R. Edwin Panatelas. Add 25c for expressage. At this price I cannot afford to pay it—you can. Smoke as many as you like—smoke them all if you want to, and if you then tell me that you didn't receive more than you expected, I'll return your money and we'll remain friends.

If you want to know who I am and whether or not I run my business on the square, if you have any doubts as to my making good if my cigars don't, just inquire from any bank or commercial agency about me. If you don't like the report you get, keep your cash at home.

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24x40 lot. Pin a dollar bill to your letter and get the book. Examine it, and if it doesn't please I will refund your money.

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of Raising Poultry tells you how to raise the biggest egg and meat producing chickens cheaper than others raise common, ordinary "scrubs." It tells the entire story of my success and how you can do equally well. Book covers every conceivable phase of poultrying, reveals every valuable poultry secret. It is the story of the methods used by the most successful poultry raiser in the world. I hold back no secrets, but give you all of them. From this book anyone can build a poultry or egg plant, select birds, raise and market them profitably. Hundreds of valuable poultry facts in it.

This book, mailed, costs me an even dollar. My sole object in distributing it is to tell people of the famous Crystal White Orpington strain, of which I am the originator. A beautiful 2-foot panel photo of my farm goes free with each book sold. Send for book now, with privilege of free inspection; price \$1.00.

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References—Any Poultry Journal or authority; any Kansas City Bank.

MONEY IN POULTRY Start small; Grow BIG.
and SQUABS Buy's big book tells how. Describes World's largest poultry farm; gives great mass of poultry information. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders. Mailed 4c. F. FOW, Box 24, Des Moines, Ia.

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BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS

No matter whether you have just managed to reach the railings in front of the mad bull, or have knocked over a bee-hive, you can read COLLIER'S with pleasure in either case.

—The Globe, London, England.

There is an increasing number of people in the country who think that Collierism is just about as bad as Ballingerism. Perhaps it might not be a bad idea to dispense with both.

—Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Arg. Leader.

CARTHAGE, MO.

I wish to say that you are doing a great work in trying to keep the people from investing their money with swindlers and fakers. I know that this instruction is certainly needed. Mrs. J. W. AYLER.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Your department entitled "The Average Man's Money" was especially interesting to me, and I hope you will continue to publish articles of this character continually.

H. JOSSELYN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your financial articles are very useful, the last number in particular.

J. H. YARNALL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I think your articles on finances are doing a great deal of good.

Dr. FRANK S. EMERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY sticks to a hopeless attempt to make the public believe it is a fair leader of opinion and censor of morals; every section of the public has reached the same conclusion in regard to it that it has in regard to its vituperating swash-buckling hero—that it is a hypercritical, demagogical, conceited, utterly selfish, and unreliable sheet, willing to destroy any one's reputation rather than not carry its point.

ANTI-HUMBURG, Cosmos Club.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

During the eighteen months I have received COLLIER'S I have enjoyed it immensely and looked forward to its coming from one week to another, for I always found it full of good, sound, common sense and enlightenment. JOHN R. H. MILLER.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

We have elected Hiram Johnson and William Kent. As a voter I wish to thank you for the assistance you gave us in electing them.

EMIL BISHOPPIE.

Ballinger must be thankful for the lull the election is giving him. Such a fine chance to fumigate his reputation before COLLIER'S turns the spotlight on it again.

—Nashville (Tenn.) Tennessean.

Every year COLLIER'S devotes the major part of one issue to the theater, and almost every week it has the intelligent and witty comment of Arthur Ruhl on new plays and actors.

—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

For the past month we have been reading with less gusto than disgust the evening blanket of Albuquerque and have wondered how long New Mexico must have the dope laddled out in flaring headlines. The "Morning Journal," in an editorial way, calls attention to this spell of vituperation and classes the paper in the list it belongs, Nihilistic, and rightly reminds us of the fact that COLLIER'S WEEKLY must take a back seat when it comes to handing New Mexico a bunch.

—Raton (N. Mex.) Range.

In one of its most recent issues, COLLIER'S WEEKLY gives some advice to the voters which would be destructive, we believe, of the very admirable ends to which that publication has already contributed so much.

—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

Strange though it may seem, it appears that the editors of COLLIER'S are humans and quite as liable to make mistakes and blunders as are their less distinguished and poorer paid editorial brethren.

—Topeka (Kans.) Journal.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, which had fits over Congressman Foss of Massachusetts when he was doing his insurgency stunt, now sees the error of its ways, and is advocating the defeat of Foss, who is Democratic candidate for Governor. That is

the trouble with the radical reform organ. It starts trouble that it is unable to stop. However, the present campaign has had its lessons. The people will have less use hereafter for muckraking magazines.

—Muskogee (Okla.) Phania.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, the mouthpiece of Colonel Roosevelt.

—Butte (Mont.) Inter-Mountain.

Sometimes we can not help wondering whether Congress or COLLIER'S WEEKLY can better be trusted to run the country.

—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is an independent magazine, and its support of the Democratic candidates for Congress in close districts might influence enough independent votes in those districts to insure their election. This being the case, we regarded the opinion of COLLIER'S WEEKLY as being valuable as indicating the trend of the independent vote, and for that reason we published it, and none other. COLLIER'S WEEKLY has a very large circulation and its influence with independent voters is great. For that reason we thought our readers would like to read what it has to say about the election.

—Orangeburg (S. C.) Democrat.

CLARINDA, IOWA.

The magazine is well-nigh indispensable, and, in particular, your treatment of Governmental affairs, and particularly the Ballinger matter, is most commendable.

G. I. MILLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A newspaper is supposed to try to present both sides of a question. I believe you are not giving President Taft a square deal, as your editorials sound like one side of a debate, and I think debates a nuisance and debaters pests.

F. G. BAUM.

MENNO, S. DAK.

It seems sort of refreshing to get hold of a publication the publishers of which have the moral courage and stamina to publish their honest convictions.

J. H. SWANTON.

CAMDEN, ARK.

You are doing more to put squarely before the people the national issues as they actually exist than any other periodical that reaches this part of the country.

JNO. B. SMITH.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Your journal is one of the ablest mouthpieces of the new era.

V. BUEHNER (College of Hawaii).

DAYTON, OHIO.

Let me add my mite of well wishes for the future and heartiest congratulations on many battles won. The people of this country owe you a debt that will require a lifetime to repay.

WALTER B. EVANS.

WESTON, W. VA.

It is worse than ever. In my judgment it is nothing more than a political sore insulting and abusing every department of the Government and all its officials.

CHARLES P. SWINT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

You are doing more courageous and effective reform work than any other publication in the country.

THORNTON WEST.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

As a citizen of Toledo, Ohio, for thirty years, born in Vermont, and a voter for every Republican President since Lincoln, and a regular reader of the live periodicals of the day, I desire to say to you that I believe you are honestly trying for the best interests of the whole people, and I thank you for your efforts.

C. J. WOOLLEY.

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.

The writer has but just returned from an eight weeks' visit to the Pacific Coast. The conditions of waste and graft are frightful; had it not been for COLLIER'S the present policy of utter despoliation on the part of the Interior Department would have been completed, and a heritage of millions of dollars would have been wrested from the people.

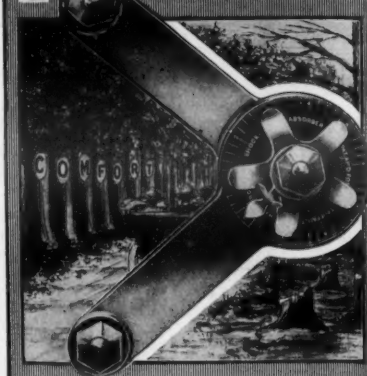
L. W. BARKER.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I am a regular subscriber and an ardent reader of COLLIER'S. May it long continue to watch over the interests of the common people and stand for clean, good Government.

R. A. JONES.

THE PIONEER



THE TRUFFAULT - HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER
blazed the way to auto comfort

First in the field and first in efficiency. The only shock absorber that perfectly controls both upward and downward actions of an automobile spring. It's a poor shock absorber that does not control, both ways.

Makes all roads smooth roads and saves a car from the racking of jolt, jar and vibration. Comfort and economy both commend its use.

There's a comfortable way to motor. It's the Truffault-Hartford way. Let us tell you how easily your car can be equipped and what an improvement will be wrought in it.

Write for interesting facts. Mention make, model and year of your car.

We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road.



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THOMAS MFG. CO., 2729 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

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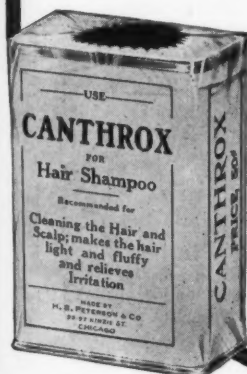
A Canthrox Shampoo

Is a Pleasure and Delight

It Cleanses the Hair and Scalp so Thoroughly, so Completely, so Satisfactorily
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Your Hair Dries Quickly Without Streaking

You never saw such an abundance of fine, rich, creamy, cleansing lather as Canthrox makes. It removes every particle of dust, oil and dandruff—relieves itching scalp—and leaves the hair bright, soft and fluffy.



Canthrox is Sold by Druggists Everywhere
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Just dissolve a teaspoonful of Canthrox in a cup of hot water—and your shampoo is ready. Unlike many soaps, Canthrox contains nothing that is likely to cause the hair to become streaky, coarse or brittle, or split at the ends.

If asked for, Canthrox Shampoos are given in many first-class Hair Dressing and Shampoo Parlors.

Trial Offer: We have such confidence that Canthrox will please you that upon receipt of your name and address, and a 2c stamp to pay postage, we will send you sufficient Canthrox for a shampoo, so that you can try it at our expense.

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Afford complete protection and add to any outdoor costume that touch of trim, smart appearance with

Real and Lasting Style-Quality

which is a much desired accompaniment of good dress. New, patented neck-fitting features insure perfect fit over all parts of the collar and overcome the objections formerly associated with knitted mufflers.

Snapping the button in front brings muffler instantly into place. It conforms snugly to lines of neck, shoulders and back without a wrinkle, and affords complete protection.



The Shaped-Neck Muffler

Fashioned to fit. Conforms perfectly to back and shoulders. Prevents "crawling" or "bunching."

Knitted with new Shaped-neck (like illustration) or Turn-over collar, also old style V-neck, at 50c each. Auto and full-dress scarfs with fringe at \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Sold by good dealers everywhere, in all colors and collar sizes, with the Phoenix label sewed on every muffler. Packed in dainty gift boxes.

If your dealer does not supply you readily, write us, enclosing price and stating collar size and color wanted.

PHOENIX KNITTING WORKS, 232 Broadway, MILWAUKEE

HERE'S the place where two egg-raisers make **\$12,000 a year.**



A glimpse of the three great laying houses, with 4,500 pullets always at work

READER, if you want to know how two city people, in poor health and without experience, have in a few years built up an egg business that clears over \$12,000 a year, subscribe **now** for the **FARM JOURNAL**, and get with it the

Corning Egg-Book

which tells all the secrets of their success, and describes the methods by which they obtained a profit of **\$6.41 a year per hen.** (See offer below.)

Talk about "best-selling novels"! Why, nearly 100,000 copies of this book sold in less than six months! You see, these men discarded old methods, and in spite of many failures, stuck at it until they learned the secret of making hens **lay the most eggs in winter.** That discovery marked a new era in poultry raising, and thousands are eagerly studying how they do it.

Their success opens up a new money-making business of unlimited possibilities. With this book for a guide, men or women living in or near cities can raise eggs the year round, and sell them at high prices, or eat them and *save* the high prices. The demand for fresh eggs, especially in winter, is never satisfied. Learn how to supply well-to-do customers *regularly*, and they will take all you can raise, at high prices. Egg-raising is much simpler than poultry raising. The hard work of killing, dressing, and marketing fowls is left out. The rest can be done by men in poor health, women, school-boys, girls, and others not qualified for regular business.

The publishers of the **Farm Journal** saw the immense value of a book that should describe the proved and tested methods of the Corning. So, after careful investigation, they decided to publish the **Corning Egg-Book**, and offer it to all who subscribe for the **Farm Journal** on the offer below, to make the paper better known to all people, in city or country, who are interested in *growing things*.

The FARM JOURNAL is made for every one who raises or wants to raise poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, honey, etc., as well as grain and cattle. It has the **LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY FARM PAPER IN THE WORLD—OVER 750,000.** It has departments devoted to housekeeping, dressmaking, recipes, and bright, fresh reading for boys and girls. It is brief, crisp, condensed and **PRACTICAL.** No long-winded essays. "Cream, not skim-milk," is its motto. It is now running a series called "Back to the Soil," true stories of city people who have changed to country life, intensely interesting. It never prints a medical or trashy advertisement, and its columns are an absolutely reliable guide in buying. Most of its subscribers pay **FIVE TO TEN YEARS AHEAD.** It is a special favorite with women. Every one who has a garden, yard, flower-bed, or even a kitchen, ought to have this bright, cheery, useful home paper. Those who merely exist in cities ought by all means to get it, for it brings a whiff of outdoor life into their homes, and may help them to escape to the country and really **LIVE.**

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send, postpaid, the **Farm Journal** for **FOUR FULL YEARS**, with the **Corning Egg-Book**,

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Enclosed find \$1.00. Send the
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Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

December 3, 1910

Modern Efficiency

THAT THE GREATEST REDUCTION now possible in the cost of living must come from the scientific study of efficiency is a fact of such importance that it ought to be driven constantly home, not only to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as bearing on railroad rates, but to all manufacturers and to the general public. This system is now being studied and expounded by many able men, but its inception was due to Mr. F. W. TAYLOR. Mr. TAYLOR was in Paris last summer, and after he left he received a letter which indicates that efficiency is being studied in France along the lines in which the United States is taking the lead. The following are extracts:

"M. DE FRIEDINVILLE, with whose writings you have doubtless become familiar through reading the 'Revue de Metallurgie,' is the general manager of the automobile shops of Panhard & Levassor. He has been very anxious to send his son to America to spend a year in studying on the ground your methods of organization. . . .

"The uses of your method of management in France are developing very rapidly; not perhaps according to the most systematic and desired method, but in a manner such that they have already given most interesting results. You have doubtless seen in the 'Revue de Metallurgie' an article by M. DE RAM, who has completely introduced your system of management in the automobile factory of the Renault Company, and who more than doubled the output of his large shop through your methods.

"Mr. CHARPI, the general manager of the shops of St. Jacques at Montlucon, succeeded (through scientific time study) in doubling the production of his large shops.

"I wish that you would see that the propaganda which you suggested at the joint meeting of the engineers in Birmingham toward educating both the workmen and the public as to the necessity for increasing the output of our shops is pushed with energy. Such a campaign would be of incalculable value to the working people of our countries."

In scientific organization, and in the consequent efficiency and economy, the United States has the opportunity to keep ahead, as the principle has been started and developed here. If we do not move promptly, however, countries which are commercially very much alive, like Germany and France, will surely get ahead of us.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will realize, of course, that the testimony which can be brought out publicly in a matter of this kind is but a fraction. Some of the most significant railroad experiences can not be told, for it would mean ruin to the person or concern which gave the information. The power of the mighty to punish is always great. What can be publicly presented to the Commission merely points the way, and it can obtain in quiet much that can not be offered openly.

The commission will also realize, we are sure, that if it secures from the railroads full information about unit costs, instead of useless statistics about average costs on complicated operations, it will soon have, for the first time, the foundation on which it can determine what transportation ought to cost the public and what the standards of efficiency are to which the companies should be held.

State Rights

IT IS NOW POSSIBLE to travel across the United States in a little over four days. It is possible to converse across the United States in a time almost too short to estimate. Chicago and New Orleans, even San Francisco and New York, are in many ways much nearer together now than Boston and New York were when this Government took its form. The nation being made such a unit by the course of history, it is a ridiculous impossibility to try to prevent the Government of this unit from having the powers which it needs. Cities and towns ought to have much more power than they have at present. States, which are entirely artificial units, ought to have certain powers, but they ought not to have any powers which interfere with the welfare of the whole people.

Apples and Eggs

ACLEVELAND BANKER saw at his grocery some red apples that caught his fancy. He priced them. They were fifty cents a dozen. Then he got to thinking about eggs and apples—there were apples that came higher than eggs, and eggs were dear enough. "Where do those apples come from?" he asked, and he was told they were from the Bitter Root Valley in Montana. Then as he sat in front of his grate in the winter nights our friend kept thinking of apples and eggs—eggs and apples—with this result: Last summer he bought a ticket to Montana, and spent his vacation in the Bitter Root Valley. He not only had a pleasant vacation, but he bought fifteen acres of irrigated apple lands. This winter he will spend his evenings dreaming of his future summer home. He found a climate ideally suited to apple-raising—cool nights and a soil that grows a hard, juicy, flawless apple that is shipped all over the apple-eating world. He found university

graduates building bungalow homes in a valley where the winter climate is as perfect as the summer climate and where the sun is constant 320 days in the year.

Being Happy

AMIDDLE-WEST FARMER afflicted with asthma was compelled to go to Colorado for his health. He had not been in Colorado long before he sold his farm on the flats and bought a mountain ranch. Returning health gave him a livelier sense of life. He became interested in farmers' institutes and learned much about farming that had never occurred to him. Back home he had been content if he paid his running expenses and netted a very modest annuity. His first potato crop in Colorado netted him \$125 an acre, after charging up current wages for his own labor and that of his horses, a practise which had not been his custom in the East. He found farmers who had farmed in Colorado for thirty years without a single failure of crops. The seasons were long, and if the farmer failed properly to water his crops from his ditches it was his own fault. He was as sure of his crop as he was of his seasons. The wagon roads were good eleven months of the year. The soil was wonderfully rich and enduring in the properties necessary for the raising of sugar-beets, potatoes, alfalfa, vegetables, and fruits. Our Colorado friend encouraged some of his neighbors in the old home to follow his example. Those who could not live comfortably in winter on the flats found health and prosperity on the southern slopes of the Rockies. The sun made farm work a pleasure. The air of the mountains renewed the physical joys of life.

Naphtha and Plutarch

"THE BARBARIANS," says PLUTARCH, "to show the king its force and the subtlety of its nature, scattered some drops of it in the street which led to his lodgings, and, standing at one end, they applied their torches to some of the first drops, for it was night. The flame communicated itself swifter than thought, and the street was instantaneously all on fire." This shows that as far back as the time of ALEXANDER THE GREAT naphtha was giving speed exhibitions—literally "burning up the road." Old PLUTARCH tells us that this episode took place in the district of Eebatana, where ALEXANDER found a whole lake of this liquid speed-producer. He marveled, and the natives gave him the demonstration.

Scylla and Charybdis

THAT POPULAR and versatile journalist, Mr. ARTHUR BRISBANE, warns against high collars, on the ground that they press upon the pneumogastric nerve. There is danger either way. How about exposing to the public gaze the unideal and unesthetic structure of that segment of the human male which lies between the shoulder and the chin?

Gains by the Way

ALREADY, AS EDISON TELLS US, we can read a word through a thirty-six inches of solid wood. Of the unguessed currents and forces which play through a little room we are only at the beginning of knowledge. Within the present generation medicine suddenly leaps into a new realm, annexes the kingdom of mind, and assaults disease from a fresh vantage ground. Religion adds to her old-time emphasis of individual righteousness a new vision of social justice, calling on the fresh springs of science, without forgetting the old wells of sympathy, to irrigate and fertilize poverty and ignorance. The law itself, too often felt to be the enemy of the downtrodden and the tool of the astute, is turning its ability toward shackling hostile manifestations of massed wealth. Increasingly, industry seeks the efficiency, health, and good-will of its workers. Quietly, in a million homes, life is well lived, honorably ended. Education both widens its own domain and spreads itself among the unlearned. The desire for peace at home and abroad gains on men's unruly impulses. Sectionalism and factions die out. Civil wars are forgotten. The goal of the ages is nearer than it was a thousand years ago; nearer than a hundred years ago.

A Contrast

THE EMOTION which best fits the homemaker from England and the Continent is hope. Our severest problems seem so slight, measured against the deposit of the weary centuries. Their poor are so poor, their sick and ignorant so sunk in misery. Our American slums are a tonic region after the dwellings of their submerged. For our East Sides, South Ends, Halsted Streets, are suffering but not joyless sections. Unemployed there are, but not the unemployable. Human wrecks, derelicts of tides too vast for directing,

are few and scattered. The people are alert, ready for a fire or a moving-picture show. The lovers are plentiful. No battered, rum-soaked hulks of middle life and aged mien, such as throng the benches of Westminster, Leicester Square, or Whitechapel, but bright-eyed Hebrews, Italians of the olive skin and ruddy color, young persons to whom the flights and heats of JULIET and RICHARD FEVEREL and RUTH PINCH are no unattainable dream. Life has not vanquished them, and death is a far-distant thing. The individual is still the master of his fate, and our poorest would in a moment match Destiny for beers. For Europe and its poor there seems nothing to do but pension them, clap them into a hospital, or hustle them through a labor exchange into a labor colony. The very optimistic among the British social workers can only see the gradual absorption of these sick and perilous growths into the body of the community. They hope for a ponderous legislative helping hand, like the intruding paw of a giant. With us the people themselves work and fight cheerily on, solving life for themselves, rising from clerk to manager, from tenement to flat, devising new solutions in chemistry, electricity, machinery, and the invisible rays of light, and everywhere patiently domesticating in new regions the age-old everlasting elements of home, trade, religion, and education.

Baths for a City

JOHN BURNS REMARKED in conversation not long ago to an American newspaper man: "You fellows are fifty years behind us in social reform." At that moment he was referring to the system of municipal baths throughout London and the United Kingdom. London has 45 public places where there are baths, swimming-pools, and wash-houses. The United Kingdom has 274 towns and districts with public baths where the average citizen can get a wash-up and a swim. The clerk or small shopkeeper will find a place for his daily exercise just around the corner from either his home or his business. A poor woman, living in a slum room, can take her week's washing over to an immense room fully equipped with all washing and laundry appliances.

The Business of Courts

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES of our Supreme Court has a very correct idea about the duty of the Court and its relations to the Legislature. Some clear and reasonable remarks of his in *Johnson vs. United States* may be recommended to judges and lawyers in general: "A statute may indicate or require as its justification a change in the policy of the law, although it expresses that change only in the specific cases most likely to occur to the mind. The Legislature has the power to decide what the policy of the law shall be, and if it has intimated its will, however indirectly, that will should be recognized and obeyed. The major premise of the conclusion expressed in a statute may not be set out in terms, but it is not an adequate discharge of duty for courts to say: We see what you are driving at, but you have not said it, and, therefore, we shall go on as before." The public will never be satisfied with its courts until there is a different relation between them and their Legislatures.

Sherlock Holmes

ONE CHARACTER only looms amid the universally known personages of British fiction since DICKENS wrote. That is, just one is known by every one. "SHERLOCK HOLMES," says CHESTERTON, "is the only really familiar figure in modern fiction." HOLMES has been taken into the family, as it were, by all the world. Even to those who have never read the stories about the great detective—if there be any such—he is a familiar figure. He is the subject of constant references in print. He has been a mine of wealth to the humorists, near-humorists, and parodists. You remember, perhaps, the condensed novel by BRET HARTE. Says Dr. WATSON:

"I found HEMLOCK JONES in the old Brook Street lodgings musing before the fire. With the freedom of an old friend I at once threw myself in my usual familiar attitude at his feet, and gently caressed his boot. . . .

"It is raining," he said, without lifting his head.

"You have been out, then?" I said quickly.

"No. But I see that your umbrella is wet, and that your overcoat has drops of water on it."

"I sat aghast at his penetration. After a pause he said carelessly, as if dismissing the subject: 'Besides, I hear the rain on the window. Listen.'

"I listened. I could scarcely credit my ears, but there was the soft pattering of drops on the panes. It was evident there was no deceiving this man!"

A secondary reason has added to the vividness of SHERLOCK HOLMES. He has been clothed in the flesh for thousands by WILLIAM GILLETTE. No part was ever done better by this original actor. It is one of the histrionic achievements of our time. The country now again welcomes SHERLOCK HOLMES as only GILLETTE can play him.

A Maid's Club

VASSAR COLLEGE has recognized its obligation to provide wholesome recreation for the two hundred maid servants employed in the college, who are shut out from normal home social life by reason of the living-in system. They are of all nationalities, from the American girls from up-State farms to recent Polish immigrants. They are of all ages, from sixteen-year-olds who are going to have a good time whatever the cost, to women who have worked so long that a good time to them is getting off their feet and into their beds. They are of all degrees of education, from those who need instruction in every-day

English to those who eagerly seize the chance to do serious study in languages, music, and such courses. Vassar students have long had an uneasy suspicion that it was not well that a thousand girl students had all the advantages while two hundred maids had none. As long ago as 1891 a group of students started classes for the maids; a library was added; for years they have had weekly dances in the gym. The movement grew until now the students and alumnae have built a \$10,000 club-house for the maids, raised \$17,000 toward an endowment, and provided for the maintenance of a trained club director. The maids themselves have raised money in accordance with their lesser financial ability. The club is essentially the members' own. A maid may join or not as she chooses. She must pay dues. She has a voice in the government. The girls are more and more taking the management of the club into their own hands, in cooperation with a committee appointed by the Students' Association, being always, like the students themselves, under the oversight of the college authorities. Wellesley is following close at Vassar's heels in recognition of the maids and their social needs and rights.

The Very Idea!

WHAT LEGISLATURES have the face to do is indicated by the mere fact that JOHN R. McLEAN is looked upon as even possibly the Democratic Senator from Ohio.

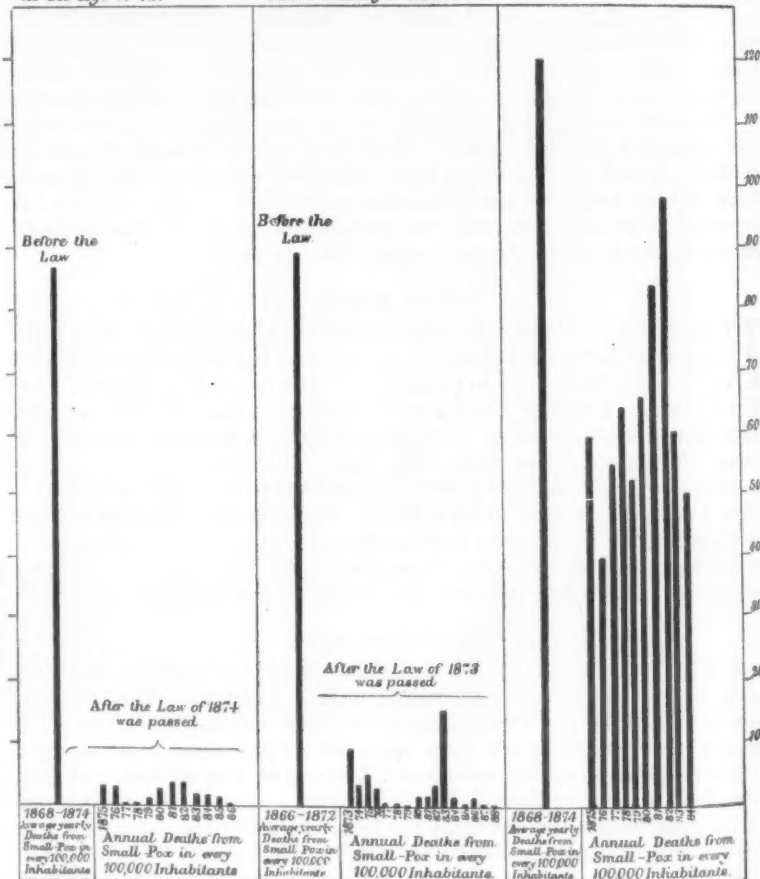
Early Mortality

A CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBITION on a national scale is to be held in New York in January. One feature will be a demonstration of what medical science has done to lengthen the child's life, which, of course, implies a correspondingly lessened strain on woman and on society in general. It is only recently that the world is coming to realize the importance of this subject. In Germany and in France the Government is now giving it special study. In an article last winter in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" Dr. L. EMMETT HOLT states that the death rate in New York for children under one year has fallen from 10 to 3.8 per thousand of total population, and for children from one to five years, from 6.3 to 1.9. But, he adds, "the struggle is only begun," because fifteen per cent of the children still die in their first year. What has been done, and what can be done, will be graphically shown at the January exhibit.

One Thing Done

AMONG THE CONQUESTS OF MAN the victory over smallpox ranks high. Look at this chart. It will be noticed, of course, that Prussia and Holland have compulsory vaccination, and Austria has not. The figures in any American city will be found to show the same startling relation to vaccination. We are now passing on to other dis-

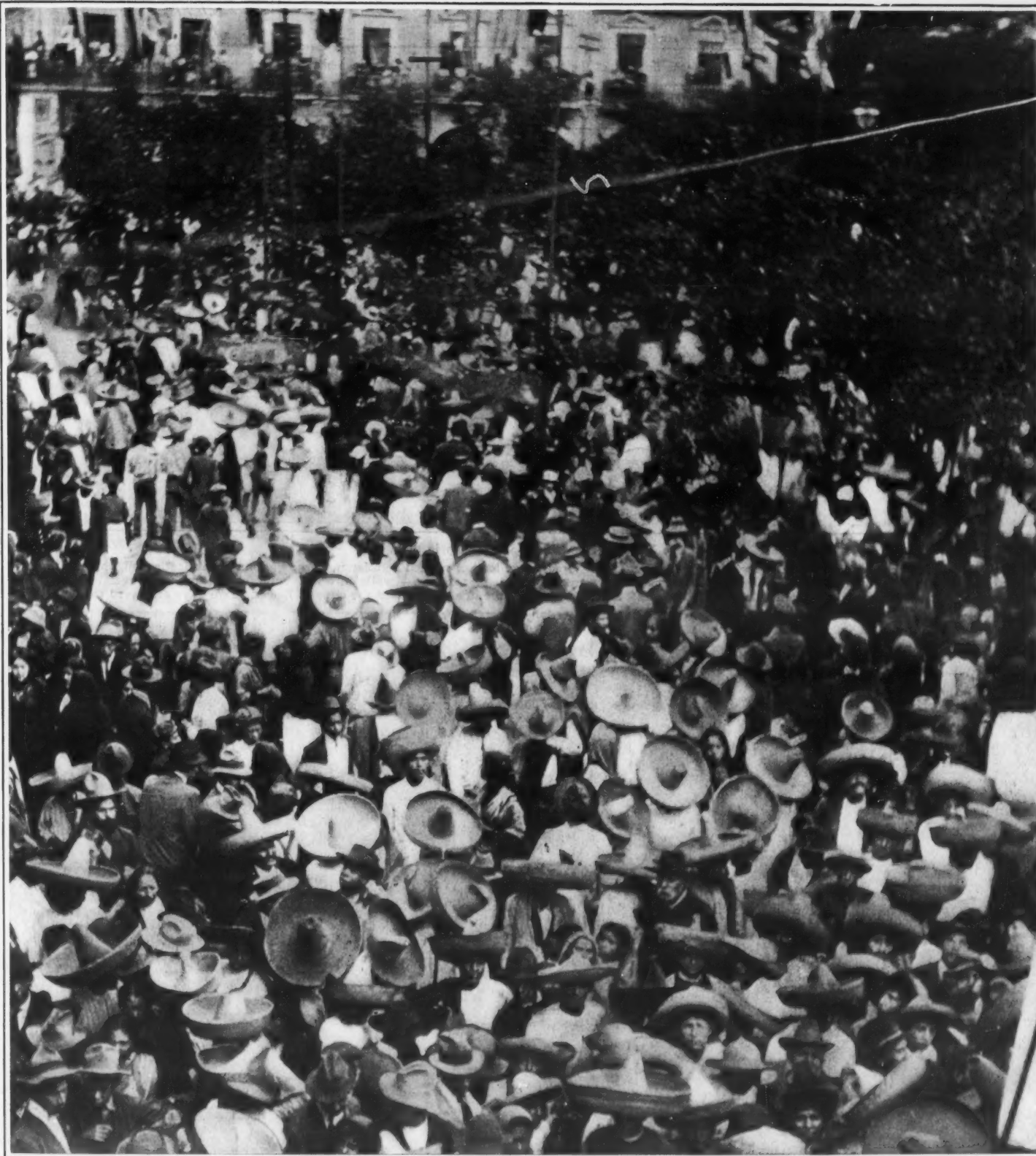
PRUSSIA. With Compulsory Vaccination and Compulsory Revaccination at the Age of 12. HOLLAND. With Compulsory Vaccination of Children before entering a School. AUSTRIA. Without Compulsory Vaccination.



eases. For instance, in the last campaign in New York State, both political parties put into their platforms planks favoring State action against tuberculosis. Man's present record on the globe contains nothing more to his credit than this successful grappling with some of the most powerful and malignant enemies of his race.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Anti-American Riots in Mexico

At Guadalajara, Nov. 11, an American flag was burned by a mob incited by students and cheered by the more substantial citizens, who looked on from balconies and windows. Several thousand dollars' worth of American property was destroyed, and the owners were insulted upon seeking police protection. One American firing into the mob to protect his home killed a rioter and was thrown into prison. In the uprisings in the City of Mexico, Nov. 8-9, the American flag was trampled underfoot, and the son of the United States Ambassador was attacked. The trouble followed the lynching of a Mexican—since reported to have been an American citizen—at Rocksprings, Texas, Nov. 3. (See also next page)

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Guadalajara Times office, an American newspaper

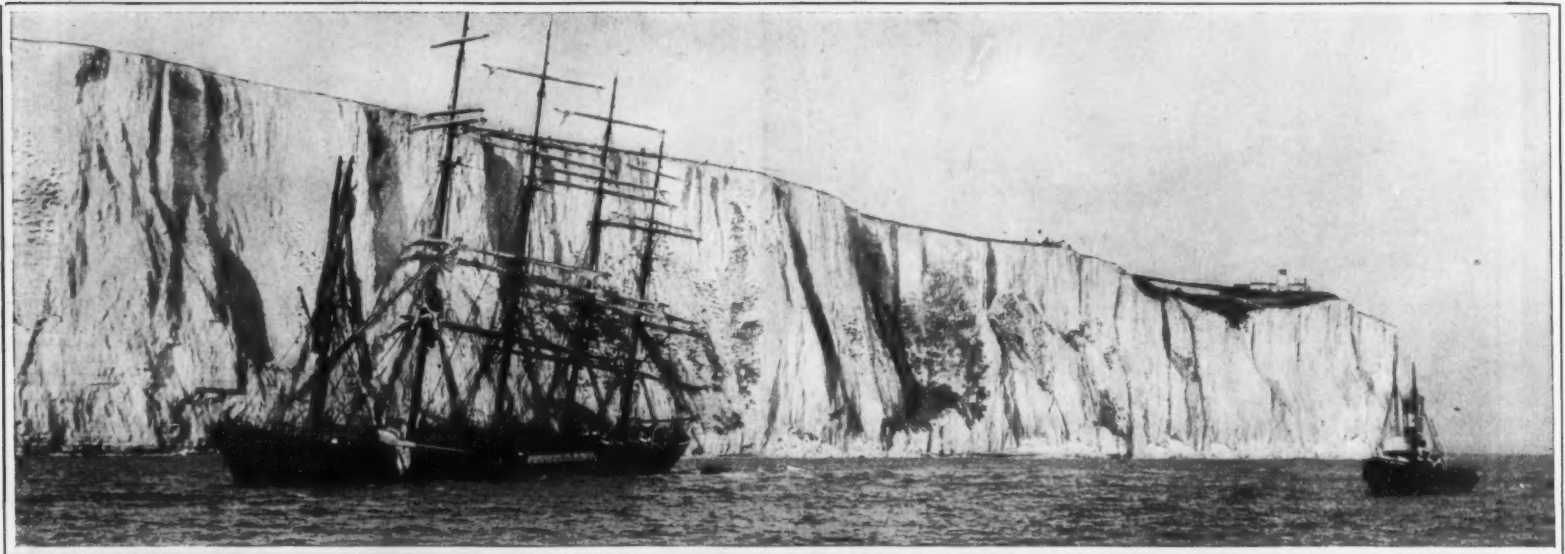


The fence in front of the Institute Cuba, an American mission school



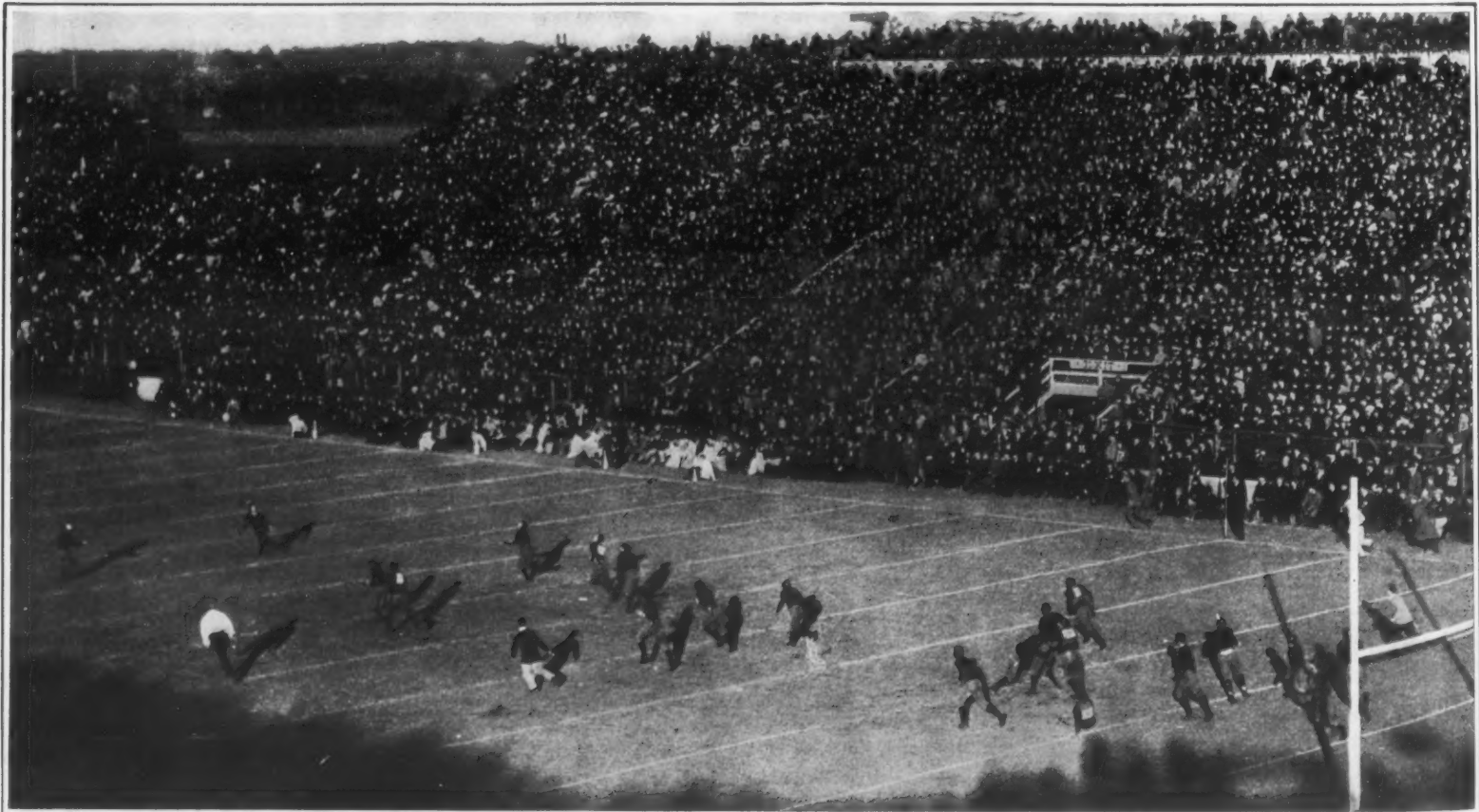
The window of an American bank

On the day following the first disturbance, a fresh riot broke forth in Guadalajara, and it took the entire police force, with the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, three hours to put it down. The Mexican Government had by this time taken a vigorous hand in the situation, and scores of arrests were made in different cities of the country. It has subsequently developed that the uprisings were part of a revolutionary movement against the Diaz administration, attempting to involve him in trouble with the United States



The Wreck of the Largest Sailing Ship in the World

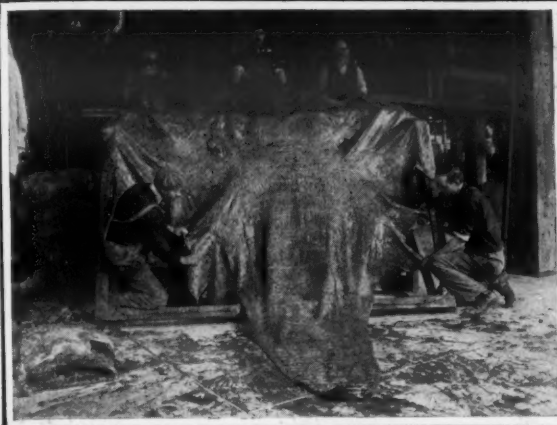
The German vessel Preussen—which in 1908 carried the record cargo of 1,720,303 gallons of refined petroleum, 99,450 gallons of lubricating oil, and 1,070,000 pounds of paraffin wax from New York by the eastward passage to Yokohama, in the remarkable time of 112 days—while outward bound from Hamburg, November 5, crashed into an English Channel steamer. The Preussen went adrift in the darkness, and was flung ashore in a gale, under the cliffs of Dover. Two days afterward the crew was rescued



Yale Plays Harvard to a Standstill

Howe punting from Yale's five-yard line. The Yale eleven, after an unusually disastrous season, not only rallied in time to defeat Princeton, but also held the heavy Harvard team—the year's decided favorite—down to a scoreless game. Thirty-five thousand people saw the struggle at New Haven on Saturday, November 19

A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



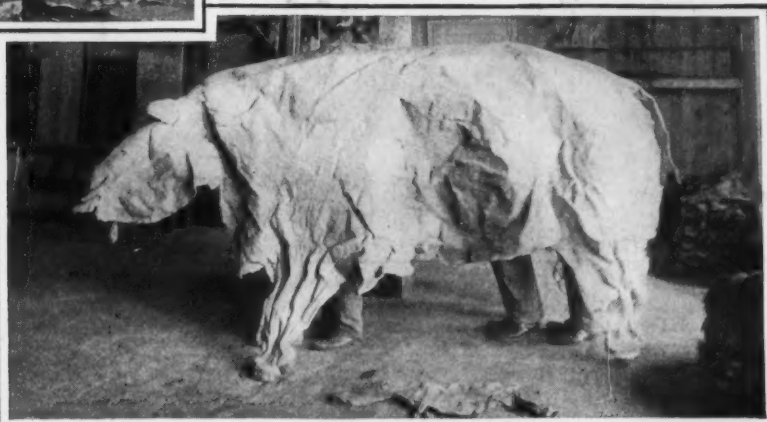
Skin from an elephant's trunk and head, and 18 varieties of antelope



The pelts of more than a score of varieties of monkeys



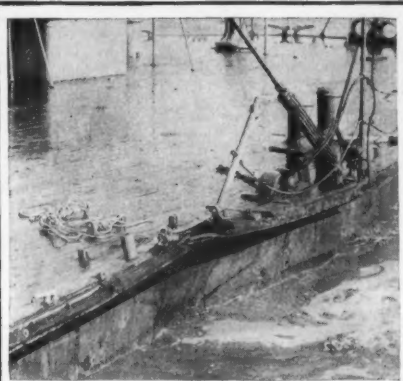
In the shipping room, where the hides are ready to be packed up



Three men were required to hold up this rhinoceros skin to be photographed

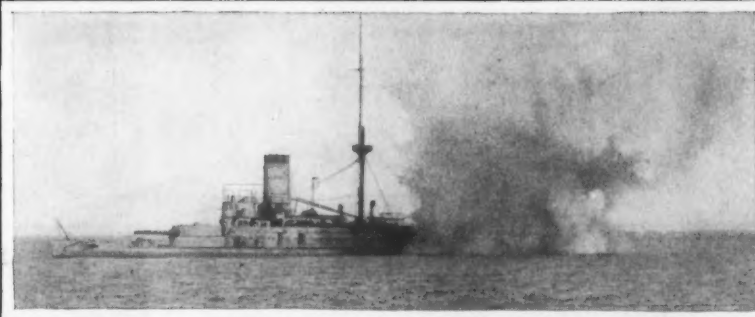
Lightning Does Strike Twice

TWO monuments to Henry Clay, erected on identically the same spot, in Lexington, Kentucky, have been struck by lightning and completely demolished. The first, 157 feet high, and erected half a century ago, was hit in 1905. This contained a heroic statue, sixteen feet high, by the sculptor Joel Hart, who received \$50,000 for the work—a heroic sum for those days. It was so placed that it could be clearly seen across the city from the Clay homestead. The second monument, a reproduction of the first, by Charles J. Mulligan, was shattered by lightning in 1907. A third figure of the great pacificator has been set up on the same spot, and was unveiled in November. As a special precaution a copper wire has been run through the marble as a conductor so that, like Ajax, it can defy the lightning



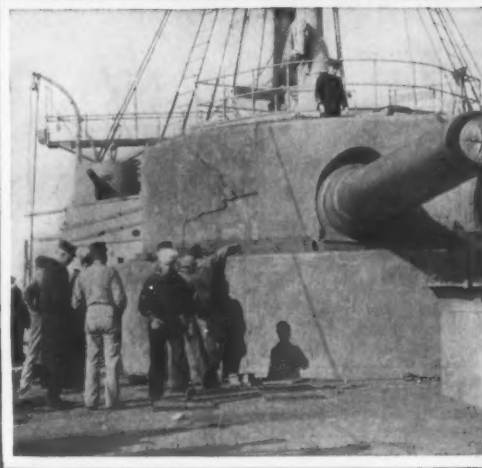
Trophies of the Mighty Hunt

THE skins of the animals which Colonel Roosevelt and his party shot in Africa are being prepared in one part of the country, while the skeletons are being set up in another. They are finally to be assembled in their natural poses at the new National Museum in Washington. For nearly six months the hides have been under the process of tanning and working at Rochester, while the manikins have been constructed by the scientists of the museum. The majority of skins are now completed and are being packed ready for shipment to Washington. The hide of the elephant, of which a part is shown above, weighed 858 pounds on its arrival—even though the flesh had been scraped down to less than an inch in thickness



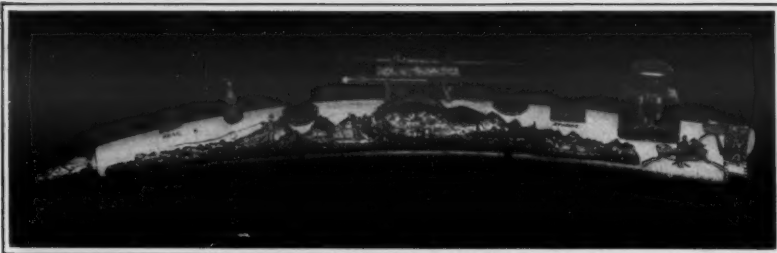
The Power of a New Explosive

THE armor-plate of the monitor Puritan was so badly damaged by experimental explosions of gelatine-glycerine that it has raised a new question in the minds of naval authorities regarding the vulnerability of the armor-plate of the vessels of the navy. For even though the Puritan is obsolete, and her armor inferior to that on the modern battleships, the damage was far greater than had been anticipated. The tests took place at Hampton Roads, Virginia, November 15, conducted by Captain Austin M. Knight of the special board of naval ordnance. Two charges of 200 pounds each were exploded by electric wires. The first wrecked the armor of the after turret, and the second, set off at the side of the monitor, stove it in at the water-line, so that she settled to the bottom, one foot below her draft. The explosive in these cases was not confined; if it had been, it might have blown up the vessel. Several chickens and a cat were placed in the turret first exposed to determine to what extent the concussion would be dangerous to life. All were taken out alive. The new explosive is the invention of Willard S. Isham, who was present at the tests, and who claims that a single ship supplied with this ammunition, and armed with guns of 25,000 yard range, could destroy an entire fleet in battle



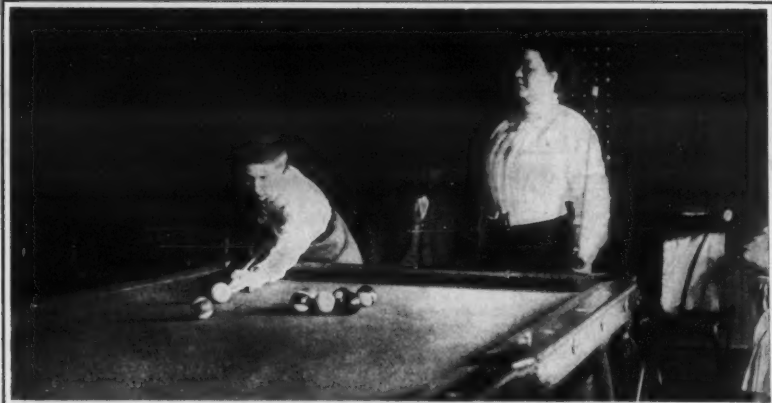
WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

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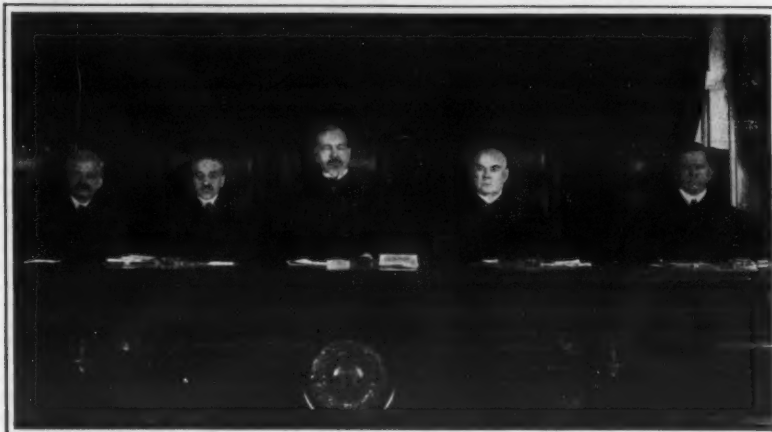
A Novel Gift for the President

The tusk from a Bering Sea walrus, two and a half feet long and ten inches in circumference, which has been given to President Taft by the citizens of Fairbanks, Alaska



For the Woman's Championship in Pool

The match in which Mrs. Bertha M. King (at the right) defeated Miss Martha Clearwater, and retained the national title, held in New York the third week in November



To Settle Tariff Claims

The United States Customs Court of Appeals, established under the new tariff act for the purpose of ruling on disputed cases under the customs laws. From left to right are: Judges Barber, Hunt, Montgomery (presiding), Smith, and De Vries



The Late Count Tolstoy, Novelist and Mystic, at Home

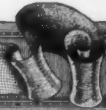
Playing chess with the Countess Tolstoy and his intimate friend, Count Tchertkoff—both of whom were in Astapova at the time of his death, November 20. The late novelist disappeared from his home at Yasnaya Polyana, Central Russia, earlier in the month, intending to spend the rest of his life in solitude. He became so ill, however, that he died after a few days' travel



Johnstone's Fatal Plunge

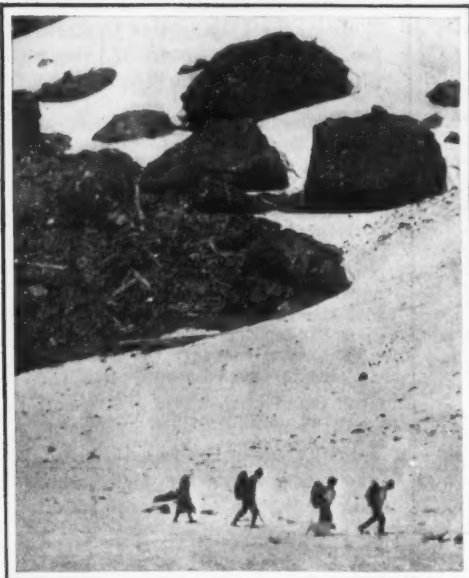
RALPH JOHNSTONE, who was killed by the fall of his aeroplane at Denver, November 17, was one of the most brilliant as well as the most reckless of aviators. He held the world's record for altitude—9,714 feet—which he had made at the recent Belmont Park meet, and his feats with the Wright aeroplane at that meet, at the Harvard-Boston meet in September, and at Asbury Park last August, have not been surpassed for daring and cleverness. Johnstone had been a trick bicycle rider before he joined the Wright aviators last spring. He had the heart of a performer—quiet, unassuming, yet ready to risk his life at any moment to better what he had done before or to amuse the crowd. Just what was the cause of the accident is not precisely known—according to one version the supports of a wing-tip weakened while the aeroplane was steeply banked and descending on a spiral, the wing-tip folded up, and the aviator was unable to control his machine; according to another theory, the lever handle by which the steering planes were controlled, damaged and improperly repaired, is said to have become detached, or broken off. In support of this theory it is said that the lever handle fell from the aeroplane before the latter fell, and was picked up by a small boy. The fact that Johnstone was seen to climb out of the seat and attempt to warp the wings by sheer strength would also seem to support this explanation. Johnstone was the first professional aviator to be killed in this country, although twenty-four have met death in Europe

A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Hon. Price Ellison and his party resting

for the final ascent of Crown Mountain



Crossing a glacial field on Crown Mountain



The scaling party in a large Indian canoe



Crown Mountain—the twin peaks Ellison and McBride



Nearing the summit of the Vancouver Island Alps

British Columbia's New National Park
A PLAY and pleasure ground comprising some 300 square miles of the wildest and most majestic mountain, lake and river scenery in America has just been set apart by the Government of British Columbia as a provincial national park. It is in the heart of the Vancouver Island Alps. The park surrounds Buttle Lake, named for its discoverer, a California prospector of very early days who was the first to penetrate the interior of the island. This section had never been carefully explored, however, until the present summer, when Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Public Lands in British Columbia, headed an expedition into its fastnesses. The party included his daughter, Miss Myra King Ellison, who, although only seventeen, succeeded in keeping pace with the hardest of the men, and carried her own fifty-pound pack during the ascent of Crown Mountain.



102 trout were caught here in three hours



Buttle Lake, on Vancouver Island, in the heart of the new British Columbia National Park

COMMENT ON CONGRESS

THE session of Congress which begins next Monday will last until March 4.

An examination of the unfinished business scheduled to come before it reveals only two matters of great national importance. The first is what is commonly known as the Appalachian-White Mountain Forest bill, the official purpose being:

"To enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a committee for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable streams."

The bringing of this measure to a vote, after all the delays in committee pigeonholes, represents the culmination of a fight that has lasted several years. It illustrates admirably the great obstructive power of a few men in Congress, the difficulty and delay in bringing to a vote in the House a measure which enjoys practically unanimous favor among the people. (It took seventeen years to bring the Pure Food bill to a vote, although the opposition came only from a small group of manufacturers whose representatives in Congress were few in number but high in power.) In bringing the present Appalachian bill to a vote in the House, its author, John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, said:

"After many years of consideration I do not recall seeing in a single periodical or newspaper any criticism of this legislation. On the contrary, there might be produced here a multitude of editorials and other comments favoring its adoption. Former President Roosevelt . . . was one of its most vigorous endorsers . . . President Taft . . . gave the idea his unqualified endorsement. . . . Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in all sections of the country . . . have invariably . . . adopted resolutions favoring this bill. . . ."

In its present shape the bill provides for a maximum of \$10,000,000 to be expended by 1915 in acquiring forest land. It passed the House on June 24 last. It came up in the Senate on the same day, and after some opposition, chiefly on the part of Senator Burton of Ohio, it was unanimously agreed that a final vote be taken on February 15, 1911. This is an important date and an important strategic position for the friends of the bill. If it fails to pass on this vote the whole matter will be dumped into a new Congress, to be done all over again.

The Ballinger Affair

THE only other matter of the first importance scheduled to come before this session of Congress is the situation alluded to by the cartoon on this page. The elections being over, and the voters having done their worst, the Standpatters who dominate that committee no longer fear so greatly to make their report. When the majority and the minority reports are in, the discussion that will follow on the floor of Congress should be both interesting and illuminating.

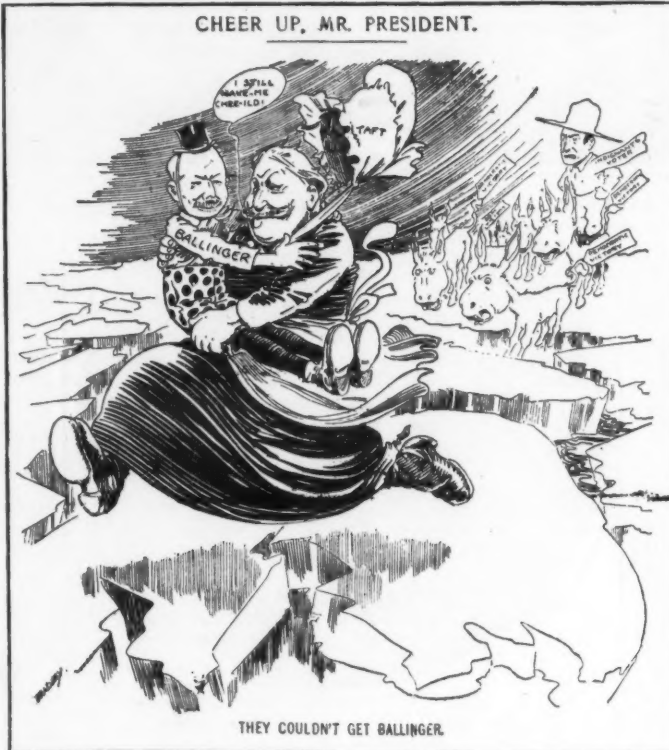
One Thing Congress Might Do

ASIDE from the two already named, only minor matters are scheduled to come before this session of Congress; all that is now on the program might readily be disposed of in half the session's three months. Of course, President Taft's annual message may recommend other new legislation. One measure that he may or

By **MARK SULLIVAN**

may not recommend, one that Congress can adopt with or without his recommendation, is the taking up of some one schedule of the tariff and the revision of it in accordance with the recently announced Republican policy of revision downward, schedule by schedule. Many persons believe that this policy, and the tariff commission itself, were not adopted by the Republicans in good faith; the coming session of Congress will throw light on this. Still another opportunity for the Republican Congress to grasp glory lies in the parcel-post.

CHEER UP, MR. PRESIDENT.



THEY COULDN'T GET BALLINGER.

From the Chicago "Daily News"

which, to any one who knows all the machinery, are not so very virtuous after all. The evidence is plain, since the eighth of November, that the voters of the Middle West preferred the Insurgents who, on principle, stood against the machine on the tariff and the railroad bill, and, as punishment, were denied their share of patronage by Taft, rather than the regulars who traded servility for post-offices. Mr. Burkett grows more explicit:

"He will be—if reelected—chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, probably, and in any event will hold the second place on that Committee. The Committee on Appropriations holds the key to the situation. . . ."

"Senator Burkett's reelection means the open door for everything that Omaha may ask for in connection with the army maneuvers for the Ak-Sar-Ben, building up Fort Omaha, Fort Crook, supply depot, division headquarters of the Railway Mail Service, Government corral. . . ."

"Candidly, is it not for our interest to vote and work for Senator Burkett?"

"Very truly yours

BURKETT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"By C. E. Herring, Secretary."

That he should not even be hypocritical about it, that he should send out an appeal so naively full of self-revelation, proves how thoroughly these words paint the picture of the man. Is there an American who can feel any other emotion than shame that a member of our highest lawmaking body

should seek reelection by such an argument? The large majority of the Senators are of a fiber which must make it difficult for them to conceal their discomfort at enforced association with the inspirer of this letter.

The Democratic Test

WILL the Democrats try to carry out their promised tariff revision in the old way, as a whole, or schedule by schedule? The rock of their undoing is apt to lie in the way they ultimately decide this question.

Any voter who is willing to aid in securing the adoption of the parcel-post is invited to send us his name and address. The time required will be only so long as it takes to write three or four letters; the money outlay will be only the cost of the stamps for the same letters. Fill out the blank below:

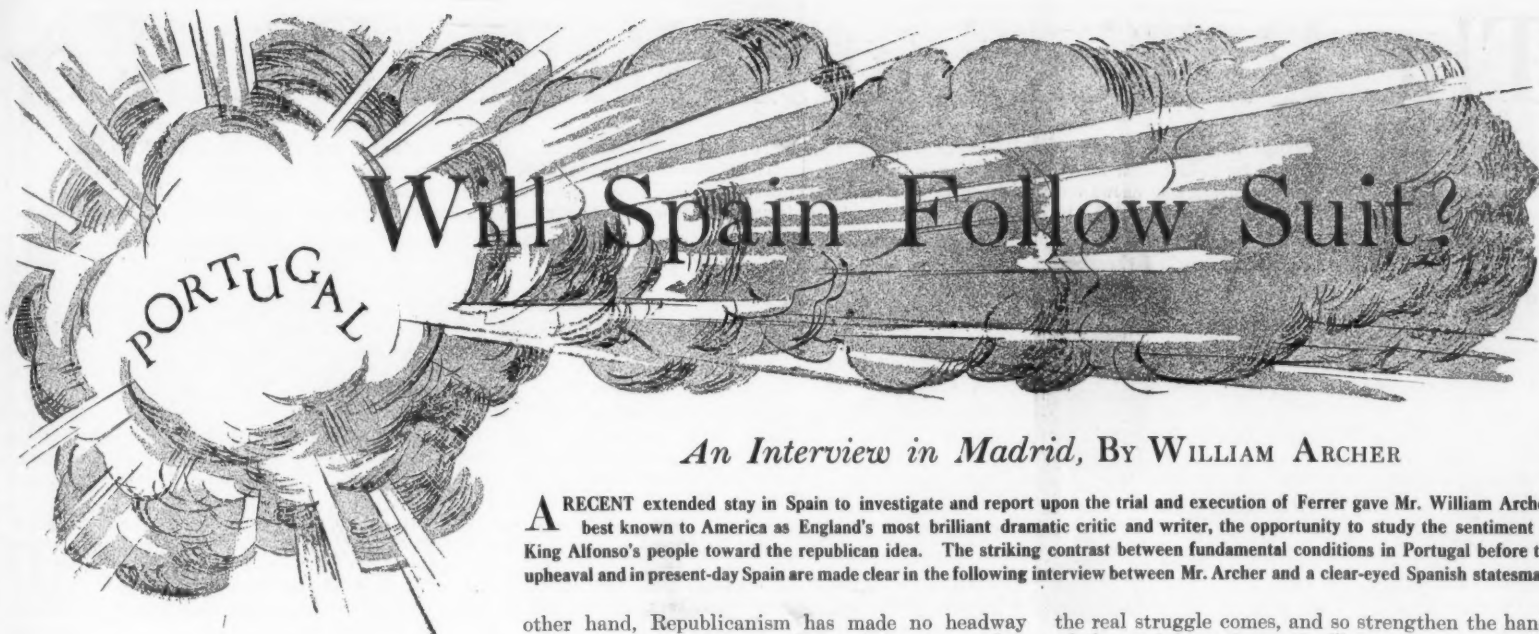
COLLIER'S CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
901 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: I will be glad to help.

Name _____

Address _____

State _____



An Interview in Madrid, By WILLIAM ARCHER

A RECENT extended stay in Spain to investigate and report upon the trial and execution of Ferrer gave Mr. William Archer, best known to America as England's most brilliant dramatic critic and writer, the opportunity to study the sentiment of King Alfonso's people toward the republican idea. The striking contrast between fundamental conditions in Portugal before the upheaval and in present-day Spain are made clear in the following interview between Mr. Archer and a clear-eyed Spanish statesman:

ONE of my first concerns on arriving in Madrid was to seek out a well-known man of letters and a deputy, of whose kindness I had had previous experience, and whom I knew to be specially familiar with the affairs of Portugal. My immediate purpose was to ask him for introductions to one or two of the Portuguese leaders; but when, in the course of conversation, I put the inevitable question, "Will Spain follow suit?" the answer he gave was so clear and convincing that I can not forbear reproducing it. The frankness of his utterances will account for my suppression of his name.

"Two years ago," I said, "you confidently prophesied the coming of the Portuguese Republic. Are you inclined to venture on a similar prophecy with regard to Spain?"

The Loyalty of the Army

"I DO not mind prophesying," he replied; "but it must be in very different terms. There are far more points of difference than points of resemblance in the state of the two countries. The Portuguese monarchy died of intellectual inanition. All the brains of the country had long been republican. There was not enough mental energy in royalism to keep it alive. But it would be absurd to say that any one party absorbs all the intelligence of Spain.

"You can see in Spain just the opposite process to that which has recently culminated in Portugal. There Monarchists were every day going over to Republicanism; here Republicans are every day—not, perhaps, going over to Monarchism in theory—but acquiescing in it in practice.

"The effect of the Portuguese revolution upon Spain will be, for some time at any rate, to strengthen the position and further the policy of Canalejas. The fate of the House of Braganza affords a salutary example of the dangers of stupid reactionism."

"Then," said I, "when Señor Lerroux declares that within three years Spain will be a republic, you think that he is indulging in what we call bluff?"

"Precisely," he replied. "There is no real ground for any such anticipation. Look at the Portuguese army and navy! Why, nine-tenths of them were Republicans. The Royalists were not strong enough to make any real fight. Let me tell you, by the way, that the list of casualties has been much exaggerated. You may take my word for it that there were not more than sixty killed. In the Spanish army, on the

other hand, Republicanism has made no headway whatever; and so long as that remains true, what chance is there of a revolution?"

"What is the reason," I asked, "for the difference between the two armies? Does it lie in the strength of the clerical influence upon your officers and men? Is it their Catholicism that keeps them staunch to the 'Most Catholic King'?"

"No," he replied, "it is not that. If you go to the root of the matter, the army is neither Clerical nor anti-Clerical, neither Liberal nor Conservative; it is simply—the army. It fights for its own hand. Its politics are militarism; and it sees that a monarchy is more favorable to militarism than a republic would be. The events of the past year, I may add, have strongly tended to confirm that view. You know how the excesses of the late Conservative Government—the Ministry of Señor Maura—drove the Republicans into a coalition with the Socialists, who had previously been an almost insignificant group, standing quite alone. Well, that coalition may or may not strengthen the Republicans as a party; but it certainly raises another barrier between them and the army, who know that their new allies, the Socialists, are formally committed to a policy of peace at any price, and are, in fact, fanatical anti-Militarists."

"When you speak of the army," said I, "you mean, I suppose, the officers. The Socialist horror of war would scarcely be so antipathetic to the common soldier."

"Of course," he replied, "I am thinking mainly of the officers. But the officers would carry the men with them. I do not think there is any evidence of a successful Republican propaganda in the lower ranks. The peasant soldier is not very accessible to political theories."

Alfonso—A Very Ordinary Young Man

"IT IS significant that the most intellectual branch of the service—the artillery and the engineers—is at the same time the most firmly attached to the monarchy. I believe it would take some extraordinary stupidity in one or other of the dynastic parties to alienate the army from the Crown; and the example of Portugal renders such a stupidity doubly improbable."

"Is the King, then, personally popular?"

"No, I can not say that. He is neither popular nor unpopular. He is a very ordinary young man, who plays his part respectably enough—and that's all."

"Is there not a danger that clerical influence may prompt him to leave the Liberals in the lurch when

the real struggle comes, and so strengthen the hands of the anti-dynastic parties?"

"There is not the least likelihood of that. Don Alfonso is not the puppet of a clerical camarilla. His love of sport saves him from clericalism. He thinks much more of tennis and polo and shooting and yachting and 'toros' than he does of his confessor or of his soul. Sport is an excellent safety-valve."

"What a pity that Philip the Second did not play polo! But what about the influence of the Queen-mother? Is not that all on the side of reaction?"

"The Queen-mother has little or no influence. Indeed, the King likes to assert his independence by taking his own course. The relation between mother and son is, I believe, good enough, but it is not one of authority and obedience. Queen Christina has still to earn her pardon for the mistakes of her regency."

"And has the present Queen any political influence?"

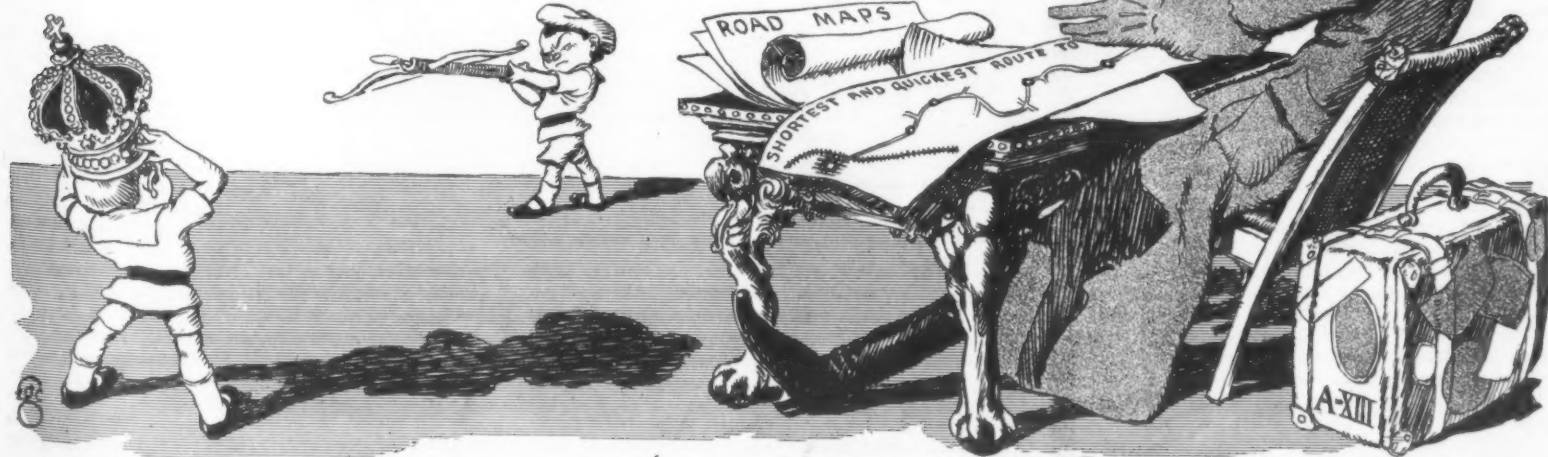
Constitutional Monarchy, as Understood in Spain

"I DO not think she concerns herself with politics. Her character is no more original or forcible than her husband's. They are two pleasant young people, who fulfil the social duties of royalty adequately enough, and leave politics to take their own course—which is by far the wisest thing they can do. They are quite smoothly working parts in the mechanism of constitutional monarchy, as we understand it in Spain."

"And you think the mechanism will work all the more smoothly for the break-down in Portugal?"

"I think Canalejas, unless he plays his cards badly, is in for a long lease of power. Everything is in favor of moderate Liberalism. Maura is impossible, and Lerroux wildly improbable—all the more so because of the events of Lisbon."

Mañana! —
P-pasado Mañana!!



The Professional Strike-Breaker

The author has been workman, hobo, and strike-breaker. He has crossed the continent twice within the year, beating his way as a tramp, and knows the mind of the underworld. From his experience, he declares that the profession of strike-breaking is one of the lowest in the scale of dirty trades; it has no valid reason for being, and is scorned even by the hoboes. Nobody who knows them thinks of strike-breakers as honest workmen—or as workmen at all—they are "bums." What follows is Mr. Craige's story of his part in the recent expressman's strike in New York City. In a future issue of Collier's will appear a more general study of the violent art of strike-breaking.

By JOHN H. CRAIGE

THE fusillade of shots which marked the first serious riot of the recent New York expressmen's strike was heard, if not around the world, at least throughout that portion of the world which is inhabited by the professional strike-breaker, for strike-breaking is nowadays a profession, and strike-breakers are a class, distinct and strongly marked.

Before the echoes of the shots had died away, thousands of these industrial carrion-birds had started for the scene, like vultures in a tropical country at the report of a gun. They expected that they were to be turned loose on the metropolis, just as they had been turned loose to ravage Philadelphia a year ago, San Francisco in 1907, and other lesser cities too numerous to mention.

As the strike progressed, and the strike-breaking company leaders showed no signs of intending to resort to the old reliable knock-'em-down-and-carry-'em-out methods of the profession, the rank and file became puzzled, disheartened, disgusted. Many of the veteran huskies, seeing the loot of New York slipping through their fingers, with no prospect of their being able to close those fingers, deserted and went to lesser strikes elsewhere, where tactics more to their taste and understanding were being employed.

Those who stayed were a sadly puzzled lot. They were given guns and told to defend themselves and the property committed to their care, yet every day they were warned against violence, and in cases of shooting the police and criminal courts dealt out something so nearly resembling justice that they did not know which way to turn.

Frenchy Joe of Frisco car-strike fame voiced their view of the situation very well one evening after a trip through the lower East Side. While returning from Brooklyn, the wagon on which he had been driving was constantly menaced by crowds. A jagged cut on his wrist, where he had been hit by half a brick, did not increase his amiability:

"What do these guys higher up think they are going to get out of running a strike like this? If you club a guy too hard you're pinched. If you shoot a guy you're pinched, and they tell me you're sure of a bit in stir [prison]. It's gettin' so crowds ain't got no respect for you at all. Why don't they turn us loose? We'd tame 'em. They called Philly a hard town, but we tamed her. Frisco was sure a tough dump, but we tamed Frisco."

Frenchy Joe's Theory

"YOU give me twenty-five good guards with clubs and guns and put 'em in wagons, and a couple of stool-pigeons with guns to run through the crowds and fire at the wagons to give us a chance to start, and we'd go through all the crowds in this town in a day. We'd gentle 'em. We'd give 'em such a taming they'd run every time they saw an express wagon, or else they'd get down on their knees and say their prayers. And look at the things we could shake out of this town if the thing was worked right."

Frenchy Joe was dead wrong. He might have beaten up one or two crowds, and looted the individuals, but New York is too big and too cosmopolitan and too reckless a town to stand for any such bucko treatment, and if the authorities had not been wise enough to prevent it, such a method of dealing with the strike would have brought about the biggest carnival of riot and violence ever seen in any American city. Nobody knew this any better than the powers that be, and to the credit of the prudence of the city's administration or its virtue, or both, it must be said that everything that could be done to restrain

violence on both sides was done, and fairly impartial justice was meted out to striker and strike-breaker alike.

Never has a serious strike been handled so well in any large city. One has but to recall the Philadelphia street-car strike of a year ago, which developed from a situation much less threatening than the one which at times confronted the authorities in New York, to understand what the results of mismanagement on the part of the administration might have been.

The Generals in the Strike-Breakers' Army

THIS efficient handling of the strike and, more particularly, of the strike-breakers, is the only thing which saved strike-breaking, as it is at present conducted, from a deserved end. Rioting on the scale of that which must have ensued had the manhandling of New York been attempted would surely have resulted in investigation, and investigation would have brought about the abolition of the system, just as it brought about the end of the Pinkerton strike-breaking system after the Homestead riots in 1892.

The army of strike-breakers who enlist from time to time is ably marshaled by a number of lily-handed, bejeweled gentlemen whose offices are in the financial district of lower New York. Big Jim Farley was the first of these, perhaps the best known of all the strike-breakers. Although a man of herculean physique and fierce countenance, his former associates declare that Big Jim was a notorious coward. I have heard men who knew him well say that three of his secretaries in succession succeeded in holding him up with guns at times when

them is the Fidelity Secret Service Bureau, an organization formed at the suggestion of certain East Side garment manufacturers, which deals only with strikes among the Jewish workers at the garment trades. In the strike among those trades just settled this concern employed numerous gangs of thugs, among which were the notorious Big Spanish and Chick Trigger bands, to beat up and threaten the strikers and their sympathizers. Another which merits mention is the Schmittberger Agency, which is operated by the son of Police Inspector Schmittberger.

This firm is reported to have inaugurated the dangerous principle of defaulting payment to the men it employed in the strike in a wholesale way. A newspaper story of the Monday following the conclusion of the strike stated that its offices at 1545 Broadway were wrecked by a mob of unpaid strike-breakers, and several were hurt in the riot which ensued.

It takes a great deal of money to do business with the professional strike-breaking agencies. No concern which has only sufficient capital for the requirements of its business, and is making only a fair profit, can engage their services. When such a concern is threatened with a strike, employer must fight it out with employee, man to man. All he can say is: "These are all the wages I can afford to give. If you won't take them I must go out of business." Which puts plainly up to the would-be striker the choice between continuing under the old conditions or going elsewhere to seek work.

When the employing concern is wealthy and is making large profits which it is unwilling to share with its employees, the mode of procedure in case of a threatened strike is different.

On the first note of trouble its agent calls on the strike-breaking firm which it may select, and gets an estimate of the cost of supplying a certain number of men for the period over which the strike is expected to extend. Usually this cost is more than the expense which would be entailed by yielding to the requests of the employees, but the employers figure that in the long run they can get back the cost of breaking the strike with interest, so they refuse to consider the men's demands, and the strike is on.

Gathering the Forces

IMMEDIATELY certain advertisements appear in the Help Wanted columns of the New York morning newspapers. You may see them almost any day. They read: "Wanted—Operatives [or machinists, or mill hands, as the case may be] for work out of town. Open shop. Apply Loft No. 4 Anyold Street." The reason for the direction, "Apply at loft," is that no one will stand for a strike-breakers' rendezvous as a permanent neighbor, so the concerns are forced to hire from day to day whatever loft or barn or unoccupied building they may find available.

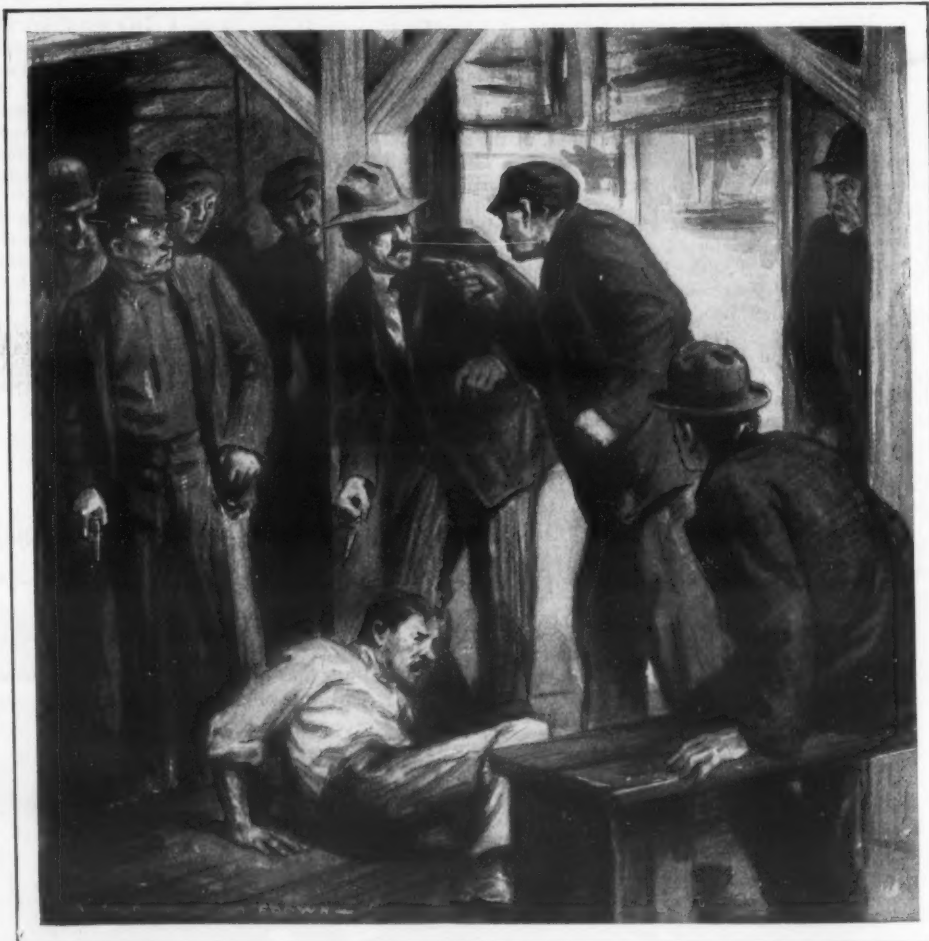
The specification calling for machinists or mill hands or any other kind of skilled laborers is a joke. Professional strike-breakers are not hired to do work, skilled or otherwise. They know it, and everybody else knows it. The men who apply for jobs as machinists to-day are molders to-morrow and stone-cutters

the day after, just as the advertisement may call for.

Strike-breakers out of a job always read the New York morning papers, and by means of these advertisements sociologists have estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand men can be notified in a day that a strike is on and their assistance is wanted.

When a sufficient number of men is collected, the gang is rounded up by one or more superintendents and put aboard a car attached to a train bound for the desired destination.

(Continued on page 31)



The fight in the express barn with Kayos the Wop and his gamblers

he had large sums of money on his person, and after securing the money, decamped. He was reported to have made over a million in the San Francisco street-car strike, which was the last strike he handled. Since then he has disappeared from the public view.

He was succeeded by two firms—Bergoff Brothers and Wadell & Mahon. Recently, attracted by the richness of the profits to be had, numerous smaller firms have sprung up. One of the most notable of

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A crowd of them got on the train and acted like little boys in a barn shouting to hear the echo

Their Higher Kinship

A Transcript of the Mother's Account of Baby's Adventure with the College Men

By JOHN SINGLETON MORIARTY



I HAD always thought I should like college boys till a crowd of them got on at Omaha and acted like little boys in a barn shouting to hear the echo. I could have stood a little of it, but they did not seem to know enough to stop, and baby wanted to sleep and my head began to ache even before he began to fret.

As they belonged to a half dozen different colleges and everybody helped every one else give his college yell, I

don't know what I should have done if a big rough-looking fellow across the aisle had not gone over to the crowd, who were just in front of me, and said, just cool like and half laughing: "We've all had long ears once, fellows, and it's all right; but I'm afraid you haven't noticed a baby that wants to go to sleep almost as bad as you want to go to the smoker."

THEN they turned on him. One cried: "Free speech!" and a great big red-headed fellow drawled out: "What's it to you, Sapolio?" But they didn't get much further. The man was in his working clothes, and all at once I decided that he was one of the railroad men, for all he had to do was to hold up one hand and say, as near as I could understand: "Breck-keck-keck-keck!" and those fellows that had been almost ready to fight began to laugh and say: "All right, old man," and pick up their grips and start for the smoker. I didn't know, of course, what the words meant, but from the way the fellows quieted down I supposed it was railroad slang for "make less noise."

One of the things that I couldn't understand, though, was that just as they reached the door of the coach they all yelled: "Rah! Rah! Rah!" and then just shouted the name of one of the big Eastern colleges that they hadn't named in their yelling before. But in putting baby to sleep I forgot all about it.

Baby was hard to manage, for two grandmothers had spoiled him, and you will know that he had always had his own way when I tell you that, though he was twenty months old and could say words real plain, he still had to have his bottle about half the time before he would go to sleep. But I finally got him quieted down, and after tying the bottle to him so securely that it would not drop or he could not throw it to the floor, and after looping the rubber tube so

that it would not leak when he let go the nipple I just lay there on a pillow that the big fellow had had a brakeman bring me, and watched my baby.

Somehow I changed my mind as I watched baby, and now and then looked out through the wide, water-dimmed window of the observation car across the dreary waste of prairie, made drearier still by the drizzling end of a June rain, in spite of glimpses of sunshine now and then that promised a less dreary afternoon. We had always planned on baby going to college when he grew up, but I decided in a hazy sort of way before I let the click of the rails hum me to sleep that I would rather have him grow up big and strong and kind-hearted like the big railroad man than get to be a college hoodlum.

THE next thing I remember there was a simply awful jolt, and all of a sudden I found myself screaming and clutching for baby and rolling over and over and landing with a bump that would have killed me, I know, if there hadn't been other people under me.

Then there was an awful scramble. Though we did not know that a rail had given way in rounding a curve, we did know that the coach had rolled down a bank, and we could feel it moving like it was going to roll some more; and everybody wanted to get out.

I don't know how I found baby, with the coach half-way on end and half-way upside down; but I found him lying right above the ventilator windows, and scared so bad he could not cry. Then the next thing I remember, all the men that could get hold of us were pushing and pulling us through one of the windows in the top side of the car, as the doors were jammed, and though every one knew that there couldn't be enough water in a side ditch to cover a coach, they all seemed afraid that if the car rolled over into the ditch of water below we might drown. Anyway, we had been in the car when it had rolled over once, and we didn't want to try it again.

I JUST wouldn't let any one take baby, but they finally got us through the window anyway, and the big railroader just grabbed us both up and started up the sloping side of the car, which had already begun to turn again. Of course, it was only a step or two, or he would never have got there, for the side got steeper and steeper as the coach slid down the embankment, turning slowly as it went. All that kept it from turning faster and catching us, and throwing us under and jamming down on top of us, was that it was still fastened to the car in front, and that was half-piled on the car in front of it, so that it was partly kept from sliding.

Just as we got to the top of the car, though, or rather the bottom—for it was bottom-side up—our coach broke loose and started to turn much faster. It seems queer to me now, but I didn't think of what was apt to happen to us, even when the man who was carrying us was scrambling across the bot-

tom of the car. I remember thinking what a queer shape it was, with all those big rods and the big bulged places and the round tanks and the clumsy-looking trucks, with their wheels that looked so much further apart than they do when the car is right-side up.

Even when we got across the bottom and the coach turned over on its other side and went scooting into the big ditchful of water below, I at first just felt queerly interested in what was going on. I almost laughed to see how awkwardly the fellow who had scrambled across in front of us slid down the side of the coach, kicked in a window and crawled inside just as it lurched over. I remember, too, that I thought the big fellow who was carrying me was going to jump in after him, but after a quick look down toward the ditch, as if sizing up the situation, he must have thought it less risky to stay outside, for he just turned around, braced his feet on one of those big rods that run along the bottom of a coach near the sides, and as the car went over he let himself fall back against the side. Then, holding me with one arm as easily as I was holding baby with two, he reached up and caught the window-sash with his free hand.

YOU would think that the car would have struck with an awful bump when it came down on the side, but it didn't, just scooted down into the ditch so much faster that I was glad to feel the man who had slid through the window start to haul me and baby into the car. For I am dreadfully afraid of water.

We weren't in yet, of course, when the wheels on the lower side struck the bottom of the ditch and the car tilted upright. It would have gone over again, I do believe, if the front end hadn't jammed into the further side of the ditch.

The man inside finished hauling baby and me into the car that we had been out and across the bottom of and into again so quick that it makes me dizzy now to think of it than the actual thing did when it happened. Of course, even at the rate we went it could never have happened if our coach had not been kept from turning faster by being held by the coach in front.

I expected to see the big fellow that had carried us already in the car when I got onto my feet and turned around, but he wasn't; and the man who had pulled us in was leaning out the window, and seemed to be pulling with all his might.

The windows are so wide in an observation car and I wanted so badly to see what was the matter that I climbed up on the other seat and looked out. Then I saw that the man on the inside was not the only one pulling, for the big railroader had hold of the sill with both hands and was pulling so hard it was painful to look at him.

He had his eyes shut when I first saw him, but in three or four seconds both men stopped to rest, and he opened his eyes and saw me. As I think of it now I feel that the kindest thing he did that day was to smile at me as if to tell me not to be afraid.



Just then baby insisted on sitting in the window, and I can hear yet the exultant yell of that red-headed young giant

They tried again, but with no better success, for his foot had been caught in some such way under the car that no pulling could get it loose. The man inside then jumped out into the ditch and tried by going clear under the water to find out what was the matter by feeling. Each time he came up he took one breath and then went under again, and as the water was only up around his waist he didn't lose much time.

I wasn't really frightened until he stopped trying, and said: "I'm afraid it's no use. The foot that's caught is under the mud, and I can't even find out for sure what is holding it." Then I noticed that the water had been gaining, for the car had been sinking deeper and deeper in the soft mud that seemed to have no bottom. The water in the ditch came only around the waist of the man standing up, but you see one of the big fellow's legs was doubled up under the car, and the water was already at his armpits.

I can't tell you how horrible it seemed, and it frightened me even worse to hear him say, the last part so low that he thought I could not hear: "I think that when the car struck, the rod gave way and then came back and caught my foot between it and the compressed air tank. Better get the woman out of the way." What made it seem worse than ever was that just then that crowd of college boys came down along the bank.

THERE were some other passengers there before they came, and though they couldn't do anything I didn't blame them for it, but some way I couldn't bear to think of those college fellows standing there. I felt that there were twenty useless college hoodlums out on the bank safe and unhurt, while a real man, who was all that a man ought to be, was about to drown.

It made it worse still to see the way they stopped and stared. Of course, they couldn't do anything, but to see them stand there and just look seemed heartless. I felt it so strongly that I covered my eyes to shut out the sight of them.

But they weren't just looking. Of course, they saw from the other man in the water and the way they looked that he couldn't be got loose, but as they had just come up they didn't know that the coach was still sinking. Big things like a railway coach sink fast in soft mud, though, and even while they looked the water began to creep up over his shoulders.

Then all at once the big red-headed fellow began to talk a perfect streak. I couldn't half understand what he was telling them to do because he talked so fast on something which I didn't know anything about, but the big fellow clinging to the window-sill did, and his face began to lose the set, regretful, hopeless look that had settled over it as he felt the water rising. Only he muttered: "I'm afraid it's too late."

Just then the red-headed fellow finished giving directions, and yelled in a voice of shivering hoarseness: "Now! Tear things loose!"

Two of the fellows ran like mad up the bank, and the rest, dividing into two groups, came tearing across and clambered into the windows on either side of the one where we were. Half of each group were hardly inside when the cushions from the seats came tumbling out of those windows even faster than the fellows had piled in.

EVERY cushion was caught, too, and handed on and stood upright or sidewise, as it needed to be, beginning with the bank; and I saw that they intended to make two parallel walls from the bank to the coach. Every cushion was jammed down into the mud so that it would stay, and they overlapped front and back so that there were no spaces. Near the bank one fellow could hold three of them in place.

Out nearer the car the cushions would not reach the top of the water, even when they were put on end, so they had to put one on top of another, and it took more people to hold them. They worked so fast, though, and the walls of cushions and men went up so quickly that I forgot to watch how the water was creeping up on the man just below me.

When I looked again I was almost paralyzed to see that, though one of the boys was helping him hold himself up, he had to tilt his chin to keep his mouth and nostrils free from water. So many people piling into the water had not raised the level much, for the ditch was a long one, but it seemed as if the car would never stop sinking. Two or three inches more seemed certain death, for the walls were not yet finished.

In watching the walls go up, I had noticed before that the red-headed chap on the bank, who was bossing everything, had kept looking up the bank, as if hoping to see one of the men he had sent off for something returning, but as I supposed they had gone for pails, and as the walls were not yet far enough along to bail out the water in between them, I felt in a dull despair that it was too late. This made me feel how queer it was that every one went on working just the same as ever, only faster, when I could see, and thought they could too, that it was no use.

After one last look up the bank, however, the red-headed boss came striding through the water, yanking the stem out of a pipe and blowing violently through it as he came. Just then baby insisted on sitting in the window, and I can hear yet the exultant yell of that red-headed young giant as I mechanically lifted the young autocrat to where he wished to be.

EVEN as he came through the water he had seen everything. He had glanced keenly at the almost finished walls to his right and left; he had nodded encouragement to the man he was coming to save; in despair of the return of the men he had sent—though not for pails, as I had thought—he was cleaning his pipe-stem to act as a substitute; and yet he saw baby—at least, he saw the nursing-bottle, which, in spite of everything, was still tied to him.

That was what made him yell, and before I could

guess what he was going to do he was up at the window and had snatched the nipple with its rubber tube, cork and all. Tearing off the end of the nipple with his teeth, he blew through the cork to make sure it was clear, and then turned and pushed the cork end into the railroader's mouth, now just at the water level.

Hesitating to trust himself to it unreservedly, but knowing that he must in another moment, the sinking man took a breath or two to try it, and then guardedly took one hand from the window and adjusted it so as to hold the cork and tube firmly, and at the same time be able to hold his nostrils shut with his thumb and forefinger as he took breath. Then he let himself sink slowly under the water until only the top of his head was visible.

He had been in an awful strain, twisted around like that and holding himself up, so now he turned around almost with his back to the car and just let the fellow holding him keep him from falling forward, till he gradually dragged his free leg around through the mud so as to partially brace himself. This was a rather ticklish operation, and everybody felt relieved when it was completed. Then he did something that made me feel again as I did when he had smiled to reassure me, for when he had got straightened around he put his free hand above the water for an instant and waved it at the fellows to reassure them.

PERHAPS that was what allowed something that seemed funny to him to get into the mind of the big red-headed fellow who was holding the nipple up out of the water. I didn't see the point to it, but everybody in the water did when he lifted the nipple still higher and called out: "Heigh! fellows! How's this for a mollycoddle from the effete East?"

Even the fellow who was breathing through it must have seen some of the joke, though his ears were under water, so he couldn't have heard anything. He was enough sidewise to me, though, and the top of his head was only a few inches below the window-sill, so that I could see his eyes, which when he had straightened around he could keep just above water level by tilting back his head. They wrinkled all up like the eyes of some folks do when they laugh, and I knew by the way the bubbles came that he was laughing through his nose.

I have never been able to figure out yet how the red-headed fellow could joke at such a time, nor how the man they were trying to save could actually have the heart to laugh. For it was so hard for him to get breath enough through baby's nursing tube that we could hear the air almost hiss in as he drew his breath; and he couldn't have managed at all if he hadn't just breathed in by the tube and breathed out into the water through his mouth or nostrils.

In just a few minutes, though, the water had risen above his eyes, and it was still later that one of the fellows who had been sent off in the beginning came tearing along the bank with something which he waved as he ran. As he got nearer I saw it was a piece of hose like they use to connect coaches for the

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air-brakes. He had been so long, he said, because they had to have an ax to chop it off on account of the wire used to strengthen it; and they almost had to fight for an ax.

I didn't see how they could use the hose now, even if it was pretty slim breathing through baby's nursing tube; but it didn't trouble them a bit. They just stuck one end down under the water and began to blow through it against his face, and the man under the water must have understood, for after they had done that two or three times he let go of the tube and began to breathe through the hose. A moment later he spoke through the hose, saying: "That's better;" and from that time on no bubbles came up, so we knew he was breathing both ways through the hose.

While all this was going on the rest were busy completing the walls. They used cushions even alongside of the car to keep the water from coming in from that way, and stuffed bundles of anything they could lay their hands on to fill in the chinks, especially around the leg that was held fast under the car.

By this time, though it was much lower inside than out, the water was so deep in the coach that I had to sit in the window while two of the boys, who had been handing out cushions and whatever wraps or bundles they could lay hold of, piled some cushions across the seats so that I could kneel on them and let baby stand on them and lean on the window-sill instead of holding him up.

We had just got straightened around when the walls had got so far finished that they could begin to bail the water out. Two fellows with buckets were standing in the shallow water near the bank and scooping it over the walls. Already the water was beginning to lower in spite of the streams that poured in from every chink in the walls. Then we heard again the voice from down under the water calling up through the rubber hose. Afraid of what might happen if they hurried too fast, he cried

warningly: "Take your time" . . . "Watch the dams" . . . "I'm all right."

And they did watch the walls. The fellows on the inside just settled themselves and braced themselves carefully, but there were fellows who went along the outside and stuffed things into the chinks until there wasn't anything like the water coming in that there was being scooped out, though now and then, at a yell from their red-headed boss, the fellows scooping the water out would go slow till some new weak place had been fixed up.

Once the middle of one wall threatened to open up, and they bailed slowly, for what seemed a long time till it was fixed, but when they started in again to bail for all they were worth, they did not let up until the water was clear down on his neck and his shoulders were peeping out. Then he himself called on them to stop, for fear the pressure on the walls might make some point give way.

AFTER that things began to happen that I never could have dreamed of. It all started when the big railroader, with just his head and neck out of the water, held up the piece of hose that he had been breathing through, beat time with it, and began to sing one of those rank nonsense songs where you just sing the same thing over again and again, although this one did seem to have a sort of appropriateness for all there was to the first verse, and the chorus was: "There's a hole in the bottom of the sea."

I can never forget the way they sang that song nor the scene before me as they sang it. In between two walls made up of men and seat-cushions and wraps and everything else, the water was two feet lower than on the outside. Most of the men had to stand stock still as they sang, because they were part of the walls, but some of them were moving up and down the walls, keeping them tight, some inside and some outside. The two bailers were throwing a painful over now and then to keep the water level down to the shoulders of the man who was swinging

the rubber hose with one hand and with the other steadying himself by leaning on the red-headed leader of the crowd he had driven out of the car a few minutes before.

That song started it, and it didn't stop, though every one knew there was no telling when the wrecking train would get there, and though every one knew that at any moment one of the walls might break through, and though they knew that, even if more and more slowly, the car was still sinking. One song followed another, and part of the time they did other things in between.

For instance, it happened that one of the fellows who were bailing had won a contest in oratory, and they made him deliver his oration, or rather start to, for they howled him down. The reason they made him start it at all, I guess, was that it was on "The effect of cleanliness on character." In short, in spite of the possibility of the whole struggle ending in a tragedy, they were turning the whole thing into a celebration of their victory so far over the death that had threatened one of them.

The crowd of other passengers on the bank kept getting bigger and bigger, and it was astonishing how many of them seemed to know almost every song that was started up. It was this crowd that the wrecking crew caught sight of as they rounded the curve an hour later when the car had sunk so much further and the water inside the walls had to be so much lower that volunteers from shore were helping make the walls of a more permanent nature, preparing for the time when the water within the walls must be made lower still. For, at best, the danger was too critical for them to take chances merely because they had been told that the wreck had occurred near a division headquarters, and the wrecking train could get there soon.

The crew must have wondered what that crazy mob was doing, for having accepted it as their share of the work, to keep up the spirits of the workers and especially of the man for whose life all must fight,

(Concluded on page 26)

A Little Land

Putting an Old Idea Into Practical Use

AMONG the Bernardville Hills, near Berkeley Heights, New Jersey, there is an abandoned farm. Some dozen families have taken it in order to make themselves an object lesson of the Henry George theory.

They are letting it out on perpetual leases to themselves, and to their friends who may come into the plan, in plots to suit. Under their one-sided leases the tenants fix their own rents and collect the money themselves, which simplifies the relation of landlord and tenant, and prevents friction. The amount of the rent goes first to pay the county and State taxes levied upon their land and improvements, and the remainder goes for wells, roads, and other public improvements. They have incorporated under the New Jersey Cooperative Act, which prohibits making any profits.

To start in, they fixed their rents at twelve dollars for about an acre, and as there is little choice while fifty acres are still unrented, the rate is the same for all locations—at present. That makes only three or six dollars apiece for annual rent, taxes, and assessments for most householders, since nobody takes more than an acre, and some only a quarter of an acre.

The old farmhouse has been done over, largely by the volunteer work of the settlers, and is run by one of them as an inn. The president of the Guild of Arts and Crafts selected all the colors and even helped with her own hands to put some of them on the floors; and the effect is good. The farm inn contains a big general assembly-room with a fireplace built of field stones.

What sort of people are they? Why, two doctors, a woolen merchant who comes to New York every day, a librarian, a newspaper writer, a machinery salesman, a couple of private secretaries (including Tax Commissioner Purdy's), and the rest just people like you and me, except one land speculator.

The colony is a model in this respect: that there are no rules, except not to interfere with your neighbors' rights. There is a health officer (one of the doctors), a forester, and a superintendent, all volunteers, and with no authority except that, if you make yourself so objectionable that two-thirds of the tenants vote you out, your lease may be canceled.

But Arden, in Delaware, twenty



A colony family, and an evening in the community sitting-room

and a Living

By BOLTON HALL

miles south of Philadelphia, has been running for six years on the same plan, and they find no practical difficulty. In this anarchic government nobody wants to lose the good will of his neighbors by refusing compliance with the village rules that he helped to make.

Arden has eighty families and built twenty-five houses this year, so that our Free-Acres folk feel that their success is assured by precedent. In one of the temporary homes hangs the illuminated motto: "He that believeth shall not make haste."

People come, especially on Sundays, to see and hear. They say: "How is this? You pay the rent to yourselves and have all your taxes and improvements paid for besides?"

"Well, not exactly, the tenants pay the taxes and make the improvements themselves out of the rents that they collect from themselves."

"But that's getting something for nothing."

"Yes," says the Single-Taxer, "here you can live without paying any one for the privilege."

"Well, can I have a piece of that woodland for a home of my own without paying anything for it?"

"Sure you can; you can have it forever, provided only you pay the annual rent of the ground to the assessors whom the tenants choose."

No wonder the little settlement is prosperous and that several of the colonists intend to make it their permanent home. All the agricultural land is taken up already.

How did they get the land? Why, a hard-headed Scotch-Irishman owns a lot of land there, and he figured out that the cheapest way to bring population near his property was to give that land to the community.

The advantage he gets is that he has these people near his land. He calculates that he will be able to sell enough of the adjoining land to repay him—and he has become so interested that he says he will start some more single-tax villages as soon as he gets his money for the land sold.

And the tentor or the shack-dweller is quite content. He says:

"After me cometh a Builder;
Tell him I, too, have known."

The Timber Gleaners

A New Movement for the Prevention of Forest Fires and the Utilization of Damaged Trees



A section ravaged by fire in which practically all the timber is consumed

OUT of the ashes of the forest fire disasters, which devastated approximately a million acres of timber land in northern Idaho and the adjacent country the past autumn, has sprung a movement new to the history of the lumber industry in this country. It is conservation of the most practical sort, through which it is hoped to save at least two billion feet of lumber which otherwise would be destroyed. Beginning early this winter, the lumber mills adjacent to the burned district will work with scorched and burned timber to the exclusion of the green timber left standing. This policy will be continued for two years, and five thousand husky lumbermen will swarm over the blackened landscape felling the big pines and reducing them to logs.

The Position of the Lumbermen

THE Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, meeting at Spokane, has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Western Pine Manufacturers, assembled in meeting for the purpose of considering the seriousness and extent of the damage from fire to the timber of the Inland Empire, and how best to handle the injured timber with the least detriment to all concerned and in the interest of the conservation of the great natural resources in which the public is so directly interested; and

"Whereas, Unless during the present winter and spring the bulk of the killed timber is cut, it will greatly deteriorate and the portion of it which furnished the best class of lumber will become worthless, and the remainder, or common lumber portion of the tree, be of so little value as to preclude the possibility of manufacturing it without loss; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the best interests of all timber owners, manufacturers, and the people generally, all mill men, so far as practicable, are urged to handle the burned timber to the exclusion of green timber, in order that as much as possible may be marketed."

The assertion that the fires could have been prevented had remote timber been made accessible to patrols and fire guards received the following endorsement:

"Resolved, While we deplore that the Government loss is immeasurably larger than the total of individual losses, and is largely in districts at present inaccessible to manufacturing, the same consideration be extended to the timber owned by the Government as to that owned by those not operating mills; and be it still further

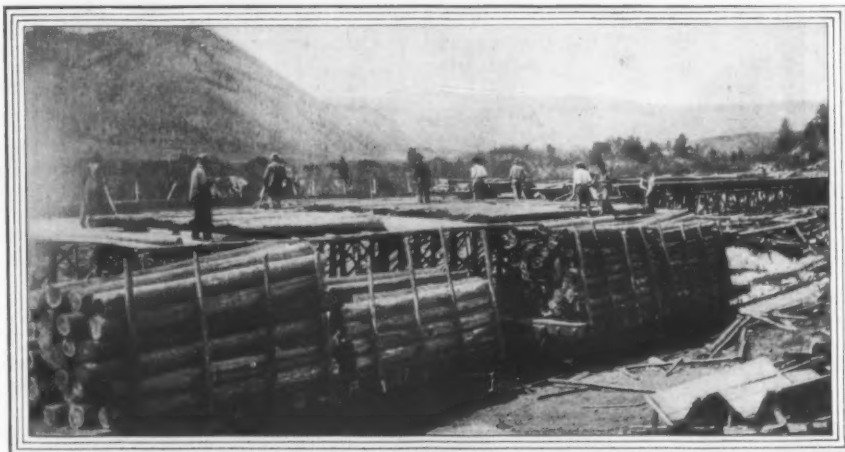
"Resolved, That since the Government holdings of timber are far larger than the aggregate of individual holdings, and the proportionate amount expended by individuals in protection against fires is greater than that expended by the Government, that Congress be urged to appropriate funds for more adequate patrol, the construction of trails and telephone lines, and the training and employment of Government troops for patrol work during the danger season; and finally be it

By CHARLES W. MEIGHAN

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the stumpage owners, both Government and individuals, realize that if properly manufactured the market for our product is the whole United States, that every portion



A burnt area in which half the trees may still be used



Stulls for the mines—a use to which the damaged timber may be put

of this crop, that comes but once within a lifetime, should and can be preserved and utilized; but to make possible the proper and best use and the widest distribution of this resource the most thorough and intelligent cooperation on the part of users, the laborers, and the man who furnishes the supplies, is necessary; because, either directly or indirectly, the whole public is interested and each citizen must do his share to make practicable conservation a success."

Mills canceled their contracts and entered on new ones by which they agreed to take the dead trees off the hands of private and Government owners. On land owned by private interests at least ninety per cent of the timber burned over this season will be saved. On land owned by the Government, where the burned area was far greater, less than ten per cent of the dead timber can be made marketable. This is because Government timber is inaccessible from a market standpoint.

A Movement of National Importance

THE territory embraced in the new movement includes the heavily timbered slopes of eastern Washington, northern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and western Montana, most of which lies in the First District of the United States Forest Service, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. Government foresters are cooperating with the manufacturers to every extent within their power, but they are hampered now by the same lack of funds which made the tremendous losses of 1910 inevitable.

The bulk of the fire-killed timber is found on the watersheds of five large rivers—the St. Joe and Cœur d'Alene in the Cœur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho; the St. Regis drainage in the Lolo National Forest; the drainage of the Flathead River in the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Lewis and Clark National Forests, Montana; and the tributaries of Clark's Fork in the Cabinet National Forest, Montana.

This new movement, while of national importance in the saving it will effect, is also in direct refutation of the State rights campaign in which all the bitterness of the foes of conservation has been crystallized.

At the head of this organization of manufacturers is A. W. Cooper, who was taken from a high position in the United States Forest Service to act as secretary, and into whose keeping the mill men have entrusted the active responsibilities of their organization. The employment of Mr. Cooper is not the only evidence that the practical lumbermen are thoroughly in accord with true conservation, for on the Western Slope, where fir, spruce, and hemlock grow, E. T. Allen, another follower of Mr. Pinchot, is acting as chief forester of the Washington Forestry and Conservation Association, composed entirely of timber owners.

(Concluded on page 37)

GOLD DISCOVERED!

IN NEW YORK'S LAND



WE put this startling headline at the top of this page for two reasons—first, to get you to read it; second, to bring forcibly to your mind the fact that New York real estate is the most profitable investment in the world.

In the past 10 years New York yielded more wealth to its owners than all the gold mines in the world combined. You may doubt this but you will find that the increase in the bare assessed valuation of New York City real estate exceeded by over one hundred million dollars the world's output of gold for the same period.

In the next ten years New York will have added to itself a St. Louis and a Boston. The increase must come on land now within the city limits. In the little area of New York City is gathered a population 50 per cent. greater than that of Texas, the largest State in the Union. New York real estate never goes back. It can't. It moves one way only—upward. The tremendous pressure of new population creates new and higher levels of value. To buy and to hold is to amass wealth.

Brooklyn grows faster than old New York. Out of 18,928 new buildings in 1909, 10,314 were in Brooklyn. 47 per cent. of Brooklyn's splendid total was in the 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d wards—the sections where our properties lie.

Will you come with us now? Will you make money without effort or risk by simply waiting for the onward march of the city? We own hundreds of lots, and by selling some for \$790, we can hold others until they sell for \$2,000, or even \$5,000 apiece.

We Offer New York City Lots at \$790 \$10 down \$6 a Month

Remember, our offer carries a free deed or money back in case of death, high-class improvements free, free round trip (railroad fare) to New York, east of Chicago or like distance.

Give us a chance to tell our story. It won't last long. It will be interesting. Or, better still, get best choice by sending us \$10, the first payment on one lot, with the distinct understanding that if you are not entirely satisfied with our selection, we will at once refund your money. But write anyway. A postage stamp, a pen full of ink, may bring you a fortune.

OUR REFERENCES

Bradstreet's and Dun's rate us higher than any real estate concern in the world. For further information, apply to any commercial agency, bank, trust company, or to any of the prominent magazines of the country, and you can secure complete information as to our financial standing and reputation.

Wood, Harmon & Co.

Dept. V 10
261 Broadway
New York

SIGN THIS COUPON, DETACH AND MAIL TO US.

Please send me particulars regarding your offer in Collier's of December 3, 1910.

Name _____

Address _____

Money Back If Not Satisfied

Come to New York at any time within a year after you purchase; visit our properties; keep what you have if you think it is the best bargain in our \$10,000,000 holdings; change it for any other lot if you will, or go to our cashier's desk and get back every dollar you have paid us. It is all the same to us. We would prefer to have you a good friend and not a customer, rather than a customer and not a good friend. But a decision is required at the time of the examination of the property and the offer extends only to those who visit New York within said year. In other words, we do not give options. We do give you twelve months to examine your property and get your money back if you are not satisfied.

Our "money back" and "free transportation" offers are both limited to 12 months from date of purchase.

The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP



The Apex LACE BOOT Patent Colt Stock. Dull Calf if you want. Note the sole.

Just Men's Fine Shoes that's all we make —no surprise we make them *right*. Our difficulty is in getting you to try the first pair—no shoe troubles after that; but back to the Florsheim dealer for another pair.

Ask your dealer or send amount to cover cost and express charges and we will fill your order.

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Our booklet, "The Shoeman" shows "A style for any taste—a fit for every foot."

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Chicago, U. S. A.

COMFY Footwear

For Xmas Gifts



The Romeo

The acme of comfort, elegance and ease. Made of Fine Comfy felt, richly fur bound. Soles of noiseless belting leather and low heels.

Women's, Black, Red, Brown, Green, Gray, Wine, Navy Blue and Purple	Price
Men's, Black, Oxford Gray (no fur)	\$1.50
Misses', Red, Gray (Spring Heel)	2.00
Child's, Red, Gray (Spring Heel)	1.25
	1.10

Delivered



The Tailor-Made

An exceedingly handsome felt slipper, trim and neat as its name implies and very dressy. Regular "Comfy" construction as above.

Women's, Red, Wine, Brown, Black	Price
Men's, Black, Brown, Red, Wine	\$1.25
Misses', Red, Light Blue, Pink	1.50
Child's, Red, Light Blue, Pink	1.10
	1.00

Delivered

Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue No. 31, showing many new styles for Christmas.

Dani. Green Felt Shoe Co.
110-112 East 13th St. New York.

Their Higher Kinship

(Concluded from page 25)

they were marching up and down the bank, each man singing his own college song or what little he could remember of it, and then everybody joining in "nine rabs" for everything under the sun, or singing together about the bulldog or Clementine or the hole in the bottom of the sea.

When the crowd caught sight of the train they let out a yell the like of which I never hope to hear again. Then they became crazier than ever and did not quiet down until they had to in order to let the crew hear orders.

I KNEW by the crowd, too, when all was ready to lift the coach, for though I could scarcely see a thing and could not understand even the orders I heard, I could have told by the way the crowd looked and by how still it got that they were going to lift the coach even if they hadn't got the hose ready to put on the mouth of the man they were fighting for, so that if there was any hitch or it raised too slowly, the inrush of water under the car would not drown him before he could be got above the surface.

I did not realize how still it was, though, till baby, who had been leaning further and further out of the window, insisted on reaching down until he could rub his little hands up and down the big railroader's cheeks. And it was so still that it seemed as if the whole crowd heard him say: "Nice man."

Anyway, that broke the suspense, for everybody took it as a good-luck sign that could not fail, and the mob was once more roaring and exultant as the coach was slowly but surely drawn up out of the mud and then out of the water till they could see how the man's leg was caught. Then three or four big fellows rushed in with crowbars and pried away the rod that had caught him, just as he had supposed, between itself and one of the compressed-air tanks.

Then they did have a celebration. His ankle was too strained to walk, but they wouldn't have let him walk anyway. They put him on one of the mud-covered cushions, and, with one fellow with his shoulder under each corner, they paraded up and down the bank, doing everything they had done before and other things besides.

And after it all, when we were being taken to the nearest town, they did the craziest and queerest and dearest thing. There was no earthly reason for it, of course. Baby hadn't done anything and I hadn't done anything, but the fact that baby's bottle happened to be there just when it was needed made him a center of interest; and when every one in that crowd of boys said he must hurry and grow up and come to his college, I told them—for, you see, I had changed my mind again—that if we could possibly send him, he should surely go to some college; and because of what they had done that day, some one of theirs should have the preference.

THEY went through the train in their muddy, wet clothes to take up what they called a thank offering, and as no one had been seriously hurt, in spite of the fact that every coach in the train but one had rolled down a forty-foot embankment, everybody gave that could. Then they came back and turned it all over to the big railroader who was resting up his twisted ankle. He was to put it in a bank at compound interest until baby was sixteen, and they said it would be enough by then for him to go to college on for a whole four-year course.

They made just one condition. He must go to some college that one of them had come from; but I guess he won't feel that he hasn't a fair chance for a choice, for, even according to that, he can go to Missouri or Iowa or Illinois or Notre Dame or Chicago or Michigan, where the red-headed leader of the gang was a junior engineer, or even to Yale, for it turned out that my big railroad man was not a railroader at all, but a Colorado mine owner, who had been graduated from Yale ten years before and had merely been to Omaha on a hurried business trip.

Then they gathered around, and baby had to shake hands with them all, which he did for a wonder; and when they gave "nine rabs" for him and started on into another car to finish their celebration, I wouldn't have minded if they had stayed in our coach. They could have yelled all they wanted to, for they had something to yell for now; and, besides, I had seen that, though I thought they acted like it, they were as far from being hoodlums as anybody well could be; and somehow I thought that, even if no two had the same tune, their singing, as they went on through the train, was the nearest thing to a jubilee that I had ever heard.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR

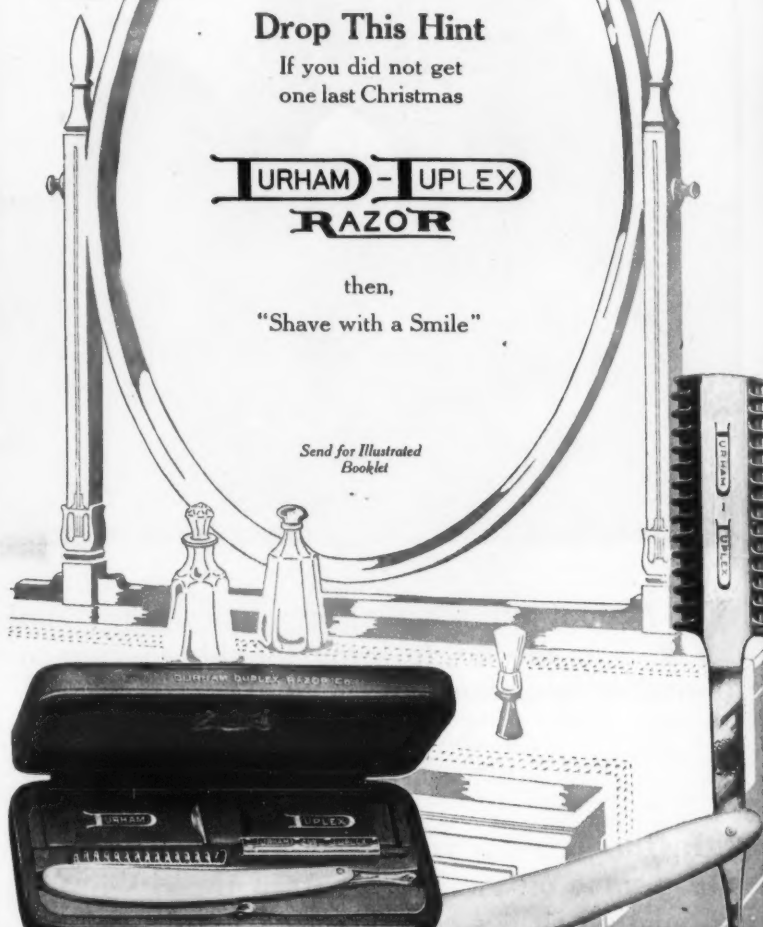
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You demand the utmost in finish, upholstery and all the minor equipments of a closed car,—be as exacting in your mechanical requirements. The large wheels and easy-riding tires; the powerful, flexible, everlastingly-reliable motor—the whole chassis of the Oldsmobile Limousine contribute not only to your enjoyment but add long life to the car. . . . These are essential features that make the Oldsmobile as superior for city use as it is for cross-country touring.

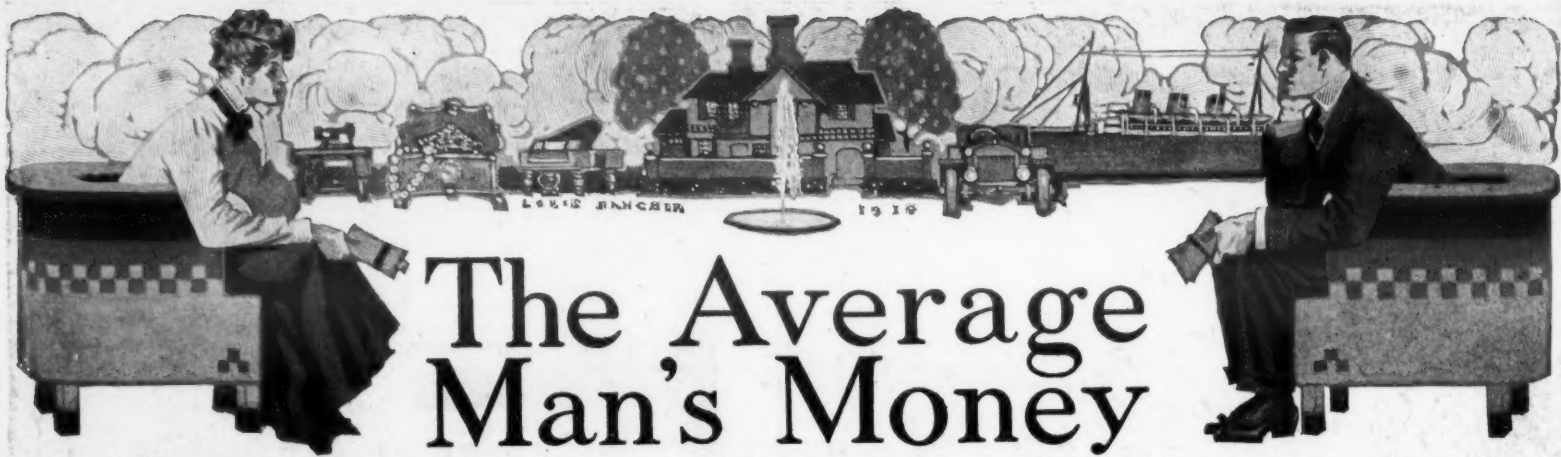
Three types of chassis; four and six-cylinder: the "Special," the "Autocrat" and the "Limited." Bodies of the most durable and artistic workmanship.

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IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



The Average Man's Money

Gospel Truth

THE true and important statements printed below are taken from current advertisements of three bond dealers of long experience, whose operations extend all over the country. They put plainly and simply a fact that every investor should constantly keep in mind:

1. "It is economically impossible for the average investor to investigate all the factors affecting the safety of a bond. To do this thoroughly he must be a man of experience as an engineer, auditor, appraiser, lawyer, and judge of business management, or he must employ experts of wide experience in each capacity. Such experts can only be afforded by, and their highest efficiency developed in, a well-organized investment banking-house which has had a wide and successful experience, covering periods of depression as well as prosperity."

2. "Back of the bonds we offer is a system of investigation more complete and more thorough than any individual has the time, the facilities, or the disposition to undertake."

3. "It is a well-known fact that investors generally, when considering the purchase of securities, have not the time, opportunity, or means of personally making thorough investigations. In many cases, too, no very clear idea is had of the nature of the security sought, and it is therefore always desirable, and in many cases essential, to avail oneself of the services of experienced investment bankers having at command the facilities for ascertaining the facts with reference to security issues, as well as knowledge of current offerings."

One investigation the investor must undertake himself—that into the character of the house he deals with. Having chosen, he can do no better than to ask freely of advice, explain fully his requirements, and follow the counsel given.

Safety of Principal and Safety of Income

NO TWO facts are more likely to be confused by an investor than those relating to the safety of the principal of his bonds and to the safety of his income. Bonds in a "parlous state," as far as income is concerned, are sometimes sold by calling attention exclusively to the almost absolute security of their principal. A bond whose income payments are certain is almost invariably secure as to principal, but the converse is not at all true. As a railroad's value, for example, is dependent in the last analysis on its earning capacity, this may seem like a paradox, but it is easy to show that it is strictly correct—as some investors have found to their grief.

A prior lien of a railway may be a mortgage on a length of trackage and on a quantity of equipment worth far more than the face of all such bonds at their maturity. Yet the road, at the moment, may be totally unable to pay interest on the bonds. Such a state of things may happen even more readily with bonds which are not first liens on the property, and whose interest payments, consequently, have a claim on the earnings after the interest on the prior lien bonds is paid.

This failure of a road to earn interest on perfectly secure bonds, as far as principal is concerned, may happen in a number of ways. For one thing, there may be great competition between two roads and the earnings of both may very largely fall off. A much more frequent case is where the road by guarantees, by leases, or by the accumulation of a large floating debt, has amassed an indebtedness which has a claim prior to any bond at all. In such a case, when a reorganization or a foreclosure occurs, the prior lien bonds, and even many of the junior (or later) bonds, may obtain their principal in full, while the floating debt, etc., will be wiped out at the expense of the principal of the junior (or younger) bonds. At the time of the receivership of

the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton in 1905, the 4½ per cent notes ceased to obtain their interest and many tired-out holders sacrificed their security. Yet in the end, after three years of receivership, they received the full value of the principal of their notes.

Advice from a Young Investor

FROM a young man living in a New Jersey suburb has come a letter giving, in some detail, the story of how he has made \$1,000 of savings grow into \$10,000 within a few years. His first profit of \$1,000 came from a real estate deal involving a number of lots in his own town; the second profit of \$1,100 accrued from his handling the country place of a Wall Street man who failed. Other real estate deals, all showing profits, were made, and now his winnings are distributed in mortgage loans, building and loan shares secured from dissatisfied holders at a discount, and bank stocks.

"I believe," he writes, "that the safest kind of investment is bond and mortgage loans or approved real estate, but great care should be exercised in the investigation of the title and also the location of the property. Avoid that which is likely to depreciate in value, lending only on that having appreciative possibilities. I never lend more than two-thirds value on the best, and not more than 50 per cent of value if there is the slightest question.

I lend only on first mortgage; never consider a second or third mortgage unless I have the previous ones. I now have some \$10,000 loaned in this way, which brings me in a yearly income of between \$500 and \$600. I have national bank stock which pays 8 per cent on its par value, which I paid for it; I held it two years when it was paying only 2 and 3 per cent. I also purchased ten shares for \$1,000 in a new national bank just organized—two years ago—which has not paid anything on the investment; but it is progressing nicely, and I am assured that next year they will declare their first dividend.

"I do not now keep any ready money on hand, for I can take any of these securities to the banks and secure a loan from them, which I frequently do, as I have my eyes open at all times looking for a good investment, a safe speculation, or a bargain in a good mortgage.

"On mortgage loans the borrower pays all the expenses, including search fees, drawing papers, and any commissions that the agent charges. Secure an agent that can be trusted and deal with him exclusively, for when he knows you have full confidence in him he will make an effort to obtain for you only the best investments and give you only the best advice. I have found the best advice in real estate loans and investments to come from the agents rather than the lawyers.

"The agent through whom I have made my little pile is a poor man. I often ask him why he does not grab some of the bargains he offers. His answer is 'lack of nerve'; he is a pessimist when it comes to speculating himself, therefore I find his opinions conservative. I have noticed that the men with 'lack of nerve' are the most foresighted thinkers, and such men are necessary to the men of nerve and action."

French Investment Advice

FOUR factors that govern wise investment have been formulated and published by M. Alfred Neymarck, editor of "Le Rentier," one of the oldest investment journals in France. They are intended for the guidance of French investors, who are, perhaps, the most successful and shrewd of those of any country. M. Neymarck says:

"1. Divide your risk by choosing a variety of securities. If you are to invest 20,000 francs (\$4,000), you had better place the sum, for example, in ten different securities. This will oblige you to watch more closely the cashing of your coupons and the current prices of your securities.

"2. Make your investments according to your financial position. One who has to live on the savings of long years of work ought to be more prudent in choosing investments than a property holder who has other sources of revenue. A retired business man ought to be more prudent than a man whose business is still bringing in to him new income. Generally, think of the risk you run in making your investment, rather than of the possible gain. Ask yourself what would happen if your investment should turn out to be a loss. You will see that certain securities may wisely be dealt in by certain people, and that certain other people ought never to touch them.

"3. Buy securities that are easily negotiated from day to day, so that you may readily sell them or borrow on them at the banks.

"4. Follow a certain system in making your investments. For example, 40 per cent of your investments might be in Government bonds and railway stocks and bonds; 40 per cent in industrial stocks and bonds, insurance stocks, etc.; 20 per cent in foreign public funds and various stocks and bonds."

Orchard Valuation

KENNEWICK, WASHINGTON,
November, 1910.

EDITOR "AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY."

SIR—In your article entitled "The West and Investment," in your issue of November 12, you quote a Pittsburg doctor's statement to the effect that his Eastern investment, yielding him .075 per cent and an increase of value of 6 per cent per annum, was a better investment from the standpoint of income than the net 10 per cent yielded by a bearing orchard in the West.

I would call your attention to the fact that your doctor neglected to figure any increase in value on the orchard. A very conservative rule for the valuation increase in an orchard is \$1 per tree per year, and usually averages at least 7½ per cent per year on the valuation of the orchard. As the area of the orchard in question is not given, it is impossible to say what the total net return on the quoted price would be.

You are right in calling attention to the italicized part of his statement, that the investor who will be manager has certain success awaiting him in almost any part of the West. It is certainly true that success is more certainly assured to the man who invests his labor and his brains than to him who invests his money alone, but there are many solid investments in this great Western country that need only money to realize a good return, and which can be investigated thoroughly by the Eastern investor.

F. T. WATSON.

English and American Railway Stock Prices—A Comparison

IN THE "Statist," a weekly financial paper of high standing, published in London, regularly appears a page of "latest prices." Two headings are: "Home Rails" and "American Railways." Below are listed fifteen typical British railway stocks and fifteen typical American, taken from that page for November 5. Both lists are made up of well-known, well-considered items that are bought and sold on the London Exchange. An examination of the contrasting lists will show one thing clearly: the English investor receives a much lower return than the American who buys similar railroad securities. On the selected list the return is 86 100ths of one per cent lower.

Under the "High and Low for 1910" heading appears the best explanation of the difference. Fluctuations in value in ten months of 34 points as in the case of Atchison, of 35 as in Southern Pacific, and 52 as in Union Pacific, scare the average English buyer. He has seen in his own railroads during a year of intense political disturbance, when the delay in passing the revenue measure led to financial strain, a fluctuation that varied from 7 to 15 points. In the United States panic conditions are

succeeded by boom prices. Our banking and currency system is so faulty that the course of security prices can not be foretold. These considerations frighten away not only the English but the Continental buyers. So, prices are low and yield is high.

More investors in England are coming across to our market, however, and more will come when we have rebuilt our financial structure so as to insure greater stability for our market. Even now many English accounts are in the hands of New York bankers, who buy and hold good stocks and bonds for the man who not only wants a better return on capital than the London market offers, but wishes to avoid the payment of income tax.

Another thing that will tend to equalize values after a time is the growing custom of issuing bond obligations in small denominations for sale in Europe. And the same demand will arise in this country. The net result will, of course, be a lowering of income yield in the United States to an approximate equality with England and the Continental countries. Meantime, it is clear that bargain day has not passed in this country.

Typical British Railways

High and Low for 1910		Present Dividend Rate	Present Price About	Yield
107 1/2—100	Great Central Railway 5% pref.	5%	104	4.80
130 1/2—121	Great Northern of Ireland ord.	5 1/2%	121	4.65
108 1/2—100 1/2	Great Southern & Western (Ireland).	4 1/2%	103	4.61
127 1/2—113 1/2	Great Western	5 1/2%	122 1/2	4.50
92 1/2—86 1/2	Lancashire & Yorkshire	4%	89	4.49
137 1/2—130	London & Northwestern	6 1/4%	135	4.62
142 1/2—131	London & Southwestern ord.	6%	140	4.28
112 1/2—104	London & Brighton ord.	5 1/4%	111	4.62
125 1/2—110 1/2	London, Tilbury & Southend	6 1/4%	125	4.90
135 1/2—127	Northeastern	6%	129 1/2	4.63
113 1/2—100	Rhymney def.	5 1/4%	110 1/2	4.90
117 1/2—104 1/2	Southeastern 6% pref.	6%	117	5.13
84 1/2—56 1/2	Midland def.	3%	63 1/2	4.69
105 1/2—100 1/2	North London	4 1/4%	104	4.32
89 1/2—82	Caledonian ord.	3 1/4%	85 1/2	3.68

Similar American Securities

High and Low for 1910		Present Dividend Rate	Present Price About	Yield
124 1/2—90 1/2	Atchison com.	6%	104	5.78
104 1/2—97	Atchison pref.	5%	101	4.95
119 1/2—100 1/2	Baltimore & Ohio	6%	109	5.50
92—65	Chesapeake & Ohio com.	5%	84	5.95
158 1/2—113 1/2	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul com.	7%	128	5.55
84—62 1/2	Denver & Rio Grande pref.	7%	75	6.66
143 1/2—118	Great Northern pref.	7%	128	5.46
147—124	Illinois Central com.	7%	135	5.18
159 1/2—131 1/2	Louisville & Nashville com.	7%	147	4.75
128—105 1/2	New York Central	6%	116	5.17
145 1/2—111 1/2	Northern Pacific com.	7%	119	5.88
138 1/2—122 1/2	Pennsylvania	6%	130	4.61
138 1/2—103 1/2	Southern Pacific com.	6%	118	5.08
204 1/2—152 1/2	Union Pacific com.	10%	174	5.75
108 1/2—88 1/2	Norfolk & Western com.	5%	100	5.00



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Garments that have the style and give the wear you have a right to expect.

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The Cost of Living in England

EDITOR OF COLLIER'S.

SIR—It is not my purpose to attempt to determine why living is cheaper in England than in the United States; but that it is, these figures will plainly show. A family of six (father, mother, and four half-grown children), on an income of \$100 a month, would have a "pinching time" living comfortably in a city of half a million over there; here it may be done with more than mere comfort—even with a certain degree of splendor, so to speak.

This income will command an eight-room house, with all modern conveniences, in a most desirable residential part of the city, twenty minutes by electric car to the center of the business district. It means a good servant who does the baking (and good baking at that), washing and ironing, cooking and general housework, besides a woman to clean one day each week. It means good clothes, good food, and the ability to associate with whomsoever you please—if you happen to interest them. The English do not ask—in fact, rather resent—any ostentatious outlay of money, and the fact that this hundred dollars a month does not enable you to keep either a carriage or motor-car does not in any way affect your social pleasure—unless your heart is set on these things for themselves.

These are actual figures, compiled from the expense account of a family containing four children who are just at that age when children eat the most, and when their clothes are about as lasting as "snow upon the desert's dusty face." As stated before, it is impossible here to go into certain phases of economics as existing in England to-day; the simple fact is that prices are low enough and wages are high enough to enable a large percentage of the population to live in greater comfort than they possibly could in America.

The man who is maintaining a family of six on \$100 per month will know. It may be urged that if prices were correspondingly lower in the United States that the same man would not be getting this hundred, or, conversely, that if this man were in the United States he would be making much more than this hundred. Perhaps. But it is actually and not hypothetically true that in England during the past sixty years (since Great Britain adopted free trade) wages have increased \$1.7 per cent, while prices have increased only 3 per cent. Sauce for the goose may not always be sauce for the gander, and this deals with figures, not theories.

Weekly Expenses	s.	d.
Charwoman	2	
Maid	5	
Meat (21 lbs.)	10	6
Bread	2	
Vegetables	4	
Eggs, butter, milk	6	
Groceries	15	
Fuel and light	6	
Rent, rates and taxes	17	

	£	s.	d.
Total for the year	172	18	9
Doctors' bills and incidentals	5	0	0
Clothes	30	0	0
Pleasure	12	0	0
Car fare	4	10	0

Total..... 224 8 9

or \$1,090.74, thus leaving a margin of about \$100 for insurance, investment, or emergency.

LOUISE CASS EVANS.

Sheffield, England.

Baby Trees

Nurturing and Caring for the Infants of the Forest

By S. F. AARON

SUPERABUNDANCE is a law of nature wherever propagation is concerned; it is the first effort against extinction. The seeds of plants are an excellent illustration of this. If undisturbed, a woodland soil will show hosts of tiny sprouts, yet hundreds of seeds fall from the parent trees to every one that is allowed to send down its tap-root and push its slender head toward the light. If all the seeds that fall to the ground were to live and flourish, the entire face of the landed earth would support one nearly continuous trunk; there might be some interstices here and there dividing the species. But there are a host of enemies of the seeds and the little sprouts—birds, squirrels, bears, raccoons, and opossums feed upon the

Have You "Acid Mouth," the Forerunner of Tooth Destruction?



TEST PAPERS
For Diagnosing the Mouth Condition
LEHN & FINK, Sole U.S. Licensees, PEBECO
104 William Street New York City

We invite you to try PEBECO at our expense. See below.

With other tooth pastes you fill your brush
With PEBECO use only this much

PEBECO Tooth Paste

This perfected dentifrice which has been used by dentists and people who know for seventeen years has a definite scientific action on the teeth and gums, overcomes the mouth acids of digestion and of fermenting food particles and keeps the mouth healthy, germ-free, acid-free, wholesome and preserves the teeth.

At the same time PEBECO is an ideal cleanser, whitening and polishing the teeth, dissolving tartar deposits and even removing most obstinate discolorations.

PEBECO hardens delicate, bleeding gums, and it does away with foul breath by removing the cause. Its prophylactic and revitalizing influence extends to the entire oral cavity, the effects of which are manifested in an unmistakable feeling of freshness and vigor.

Please Write for Ten Day Trial Tube

and receive the TEST PAPERS which will enable you to determine scientifically whether you have "acid mouth"—and to prove that PEBECO removes it.

PEBECO Tooth Paste originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany, and has since found favor in every corner of the globe. It is sold everywhere in large 50-cent tubes. Most economical, because so little is necessary. Sent on receipt of price if dealer has none.

LEHN & FINK, 104 William Street, New York
Producers of Lehn & Fink's River's Talcum Powder

Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods

Get a Copy of this \$1.50 Book FREE

Here is a Book Written by 512 Big, Broad-Minded Successful Business Men

"Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods" was compiled from actual methods hammered out through years of experience by red-blooded, up-to-date managers and executives in 239 distinct lines of business. These men need no introduction. They have faced a thousand times the same kind of problems in handling lists of names that now confront you. The same difficulties of perfecting systematic follow-up methods—the same difficulties in the auditing department of promptly getting out statements—the same perplexities in your pay and shipping departments that you are dealing with today, these men have dealt with and eliminated at a profit by the money saving short cuts explained in this book.

Examine this table of contents:

PART I. How to Compile a Mailing List. Possibilities of getting business by circulating; How to Make Up a Prospects' List; How to Compile a Customers' List.
PART II. Handling Lists. How to Make Up and Arrange Lists; How to Correct Lists; How to Use Prospects' and Customers' Lists.
PART III. Getting In The Money. How to Make Regular Statements; Special Systems for Rendering Statements; How Public Utility Companies Handle Statements.
PART IV. Handling the Pay Roll and Miscellaneous Lists. How to Make Up and Handle a Pay Roll; How to Handle Stockholders' Lists; Making Up Factory Records; Special Uses for the Addressograph.
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"Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods" is not a catalog or a booklet—it is a complete work—128 pages—cloth bound—gold lettered and handsomely printed and illustrated. We cannot distribute it indiscriminately. We, therefore, ask you to give us the following information on your business letterhead: name and position; number of circulars and statements sent out each month and number of names on pay roll, then we shall send the book absolutely free, charges prepaid.

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Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, dealers, bankers, officials of insurance companies, public service corporations, Government Departments, secretaries of associations, auditors, paymasters, heads of shipping departments, officials and executives of every business—in fact, everybody interested in using lists of names, should have a copy of "Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods."

To the man who uses, or can use, a list of names, this book will prove invaluable, because, in addition to other information, it describes the manifold and profitable uses of the

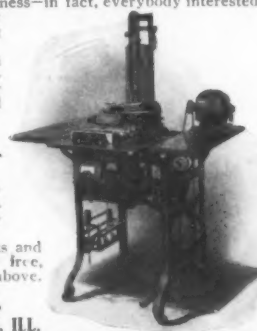
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the machine that makes the office boy the equal of twenty clerks in the handling of lists of names in each and every department of business.

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Give Him a Double Surprise

YOUR husband, brother or father can't strop a razor expertly. Few men can, and they never hope to learn how. That's why they can't shave themselves satisfactorily. That's why they kick, ever and always, about their shaving.

Now the AutoStrop Safety Razor is a new invention that enables any novice to strop, and to shave himself as quickly, handily and expertly as the head barber.

Naturally husband, brother or father won't believe this, but when they find themselves shaving with the AutoStrop Safety Razor, and doing it as well as the head barber, what will they be? Surprised!

Add this surprise to the Christmas gift surprise and you have given a double surprise.

NO RISK IN GIVING IT DEALERS, YOU PLEASE READ

Ask your dealer to sell you your AutoStrop Safety Razor for Christmas on trial. If husband, brother or father doesn't like it, dealer will gladly return your money after Christmas, as we refund his invoice cost on the razor you return, or give him a new one in exchange. Neither he nor you can lose.

Consists of self-stropping safety razor (silver-plated) 12 fine blades and strop in handsome case, price \$5.00, which is one's total shaving expense for years, as one blade often lasts a year.

The best way to forget to get an AutoStrop Razor is to put it off.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Box 17, Station F, New York;
233 Coristine Bldg., Montreal; 61 New Oxford St., London



Far Quicker,
Handier than
Any Other Razor

Strops, Shaves,
Cleans Without
Detaching Blade

one, the hooved animals uproot and devour the succulent and unhardened stems. And still greater destroyers of the infant trees are the insects that make their habitations in the seeds and the pithy sprouts. The falling of seed upon barren ground, even where the parent tree grows among great rock formations, is responsible for but a comparatively small loss.

As in infancy all beings are delightful because of their miniature beauty or pitiful helplessness, so baby trees are charmingly attractive to the nature lover. They are among the most exquisite things in the groves. Infant trees show almost as much difference in resemblance to their parents as do infant animals. Often the little sprout looks far more like a grass stalk or a weed stem than a tree of any kind. As it grows older and the leaves appear, the relationship is established.

The sprout is father to the tree and may exert an influence on the character of its growth. A given spot on the main stem of an exogenous tree is not lifted higher by the increase in size, but the growth goes on above and around it. Thus, a limb, ten inches from the ground, will always remain ten inches from the ground, if it lives. But the infant tree loses its lower branches as the infant human loses its hair and teeth, the bird its feathers, and the snake and caterpillar shed their skins. The crooked stem of a very small tree may not influence the trunk as the tree grows, unless the deformity is excessive, otherwise it may be eliminated or hidden, though nearly always it can be traced in the grain at the butt of the large tree. Most of the odd shapes in tree trunks that we see in the woods are the result of some severe accident to the young sapling—a dead and falling branch may have crushed the young tree down or a hoof have stamped it into the earth to only partly lift itself again and live, a twisted, misshapen thing. Or perhaps the main stem just above a lower branch may have been broken off, and all the youthful strength thrown into the growth of this limb has made the tree shoot up much in the shape of a pistol stock when the weapon is pointed skyward.

Many species of trees, especially the oaks, hickories, sycamores, birches, and willows, show a rank growth in the leaves of very young trees. A common adult black oak bears leaves from four inches to six inches long. A baby tree of this species, with the main stem not larger than the little end of a pen-holder, will often support several leaves each over twelve inches long. Even more remarkable are the leaves of the young catalpa, one of which from a tiny sprout will look as large as a rhubarb plant. The conifers and many of the small, deciduous trees do not show this peculiarity.

Spare the baby trees. It is the excellent fashion to plant trees nowadays. It is as commendable to protect and nurture those already born in the wood-lot or the forest. The grazing of cattle and sheep in the

the sassafras, and the gums are prone to send up numerous suckers from their far-reaching roots. Thickets of young growth,



A Young Hickory Tree, Deformed

The bent stem will probably influence the subsequent growth to some extent. Observe the large size of the leaves in proportion to the stem, which is nearly three-fourths of an inch thick

becoming dense groves if undisturbed, are often the result of such propagation. And not infrequently the baby tree, in order to get itself into the world, must develop



A Baby Loblolly Pine with Root

The first needles are single and attached directly to the stem. Only in two places have the normal leaves (three needles) appeared

Hereculean powers, for sometimes a stone will lie in the way of its upspringing, and this must be lifted and pushed aside. The task is either accomplished or the shoot must find its way to the light by often a long and tortuous passage.

The anticipated years in the life of a little child must stand for great advance in the progress of humanity. If we think in this way of the baby oak, should it become a giant of the forest, we must look ahead, perhaps, five hundred years. The wood-thrush and the vireo, the robin and the wren will sing among its branches, the sap-suckers explore the great crannies of its bark for the destructive worm, the tanager build its nest on a horizontal limb, and all precisely as they do now in yonder great parent oak that sheltered the Indians, and may have been but a sprout when Columbus ended his first western voyage. For the progress of nature in the development of new form and habit is by slow processes.

By the human the tree will be prized then as trees are never prized now, and a value put upon it greater, perhaps, than a farm in its vicinity would bring to-day. And some one, alighting from an aerial flight and seeking the wide shade of the tree, will exclaim, with the poet of yesterday:

"I know not who, but thank him that he left
The tree to flourish where the acorn fell."

And with this poet we may now say:

"—Yet may the eyes that look
Upon you, in your later, nobler growth,
Look also on a nobler age than ours;
An age when, in the eternal strife between
Evil and Good, the Power of Good shall
win
A grander mastery; when kings no more
Shall summon millions from the plow to
learn
The trade of slaughter, and of populous
realms
Make camps of war;—"



A Jersey Pine, Misshapen from Infancy

The main stem of the young tree was killed and all the vitality was directed to a lower branch which thrived, turned up to the light and became the parent stem

woods is almost certain to destroy most of the young shoots, those that are not eaten are trampled down.

It is not the seed alone that is responsible for the birth of baby trees. Many species, as the true poplars, the willows,



DELICIOUS APPETIZING SATISFYING

Savory as the
red-ripe fruit
from which it
is made.

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

The Kind that Keeps after
it is Opened

SELECTED
Tomatoes, picked
at perfection and
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with appetizing
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soups, jellies, preserves,
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A useful little
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Menus," gives a
host of suggestions
for easy, delicious
meals. Write
for it.

CURTICE
BROTHERS
CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



The Strike-Breaker

(Continued from page 20)

At the time the New York expressmen's strike broke out, I was filling a very comfortable editorial berth on the Philadelphia "Press." Having just returned from a hobo trip on which I had crossed the continent twice from coast to coast without paying a cent of carfare, I had about decided on a winter of rest and study. Then came the news of the strike.

I had an exceedingly vivid recollection of the Philadelphia street-car strike, and from the little I knew of the New York authorities, concluded that they would attempt to handle their strike in the same way, which I knew would result in the biggest doings in the riot line ever seen this side of the water. Also, I knew that any such riots would bring the end of the professional strike-breaker, and I desired to be in at the death, so I threw up my job. This happened on Saturday.

Sunday, October 30, was my day off. On that morning the first ads for strike-breakers appeared in the Philadelphia papers, and I resolved to get busy and see who was gathering the men and what results they were getting. The ad called for drivers and helpers, and was signed J. A. Brown, Hotel Bennett, 153 North Ninth Street, a resort in the heart of Philadelphia's Tenderloin.

"J. A. Brown" proved to be a Baltimore race-track man named Walter Shields. He had an order for five hundred men from the New York strike-breaking firms, but he was not doing at all well, as election day was only a week off and the Philadelphia political machine needed all the floaters and strong-arms it could get hold of.

Ditching the Bunch

I WAS given a number and ticket, and told to come back in the afternoon. When I did so I was mustered with about fifty other prospective strike-breakers and put aboard a special car for Jersey City. With that bunch I went as far as the barn, at 42 Trinity Place, New York. There I "ditched" them by the simple process of walking away. This is often done by tramps, who in this way get many a hundred miles of transportation "on the cushions" free. Next day I turned editor again.

The following Sunday night I rode the roof of the eight o'clock train on the Reading Railroad from Philadelphia to Elizabeth with a tramp called Denver Red. The temperature was below freezing, and we almost froze to death. At Elizabeth we got off because we were afraid that if we rode further we would not be able to get off. Then I told Red that I was a strike-breaker and he cut me dead. Next day I hit a rattler for Jersey City.

At the Wells-Fargo barns at Jersey City I got my first job. There was the usual man at a desk who gave me a card and a number, and told me I was to go to Communipaw. I did not want to go to Communipaw, so I shook that job and crossed the ferry to Greater New York.

The Gambling Graft

NEXT day I went to the barn at 42 Trinity Place and asked for a job as a guard. I said that my name was John Flynn and that I was an ex-prizefighter, a story that fitted my scarred and battered face and rather husky physique well. I was told that there was nothing doing that day, but on putting up a strong stall that I had no money and no place to sleep was permitted to bunk in with the rest of the strike-breakers.

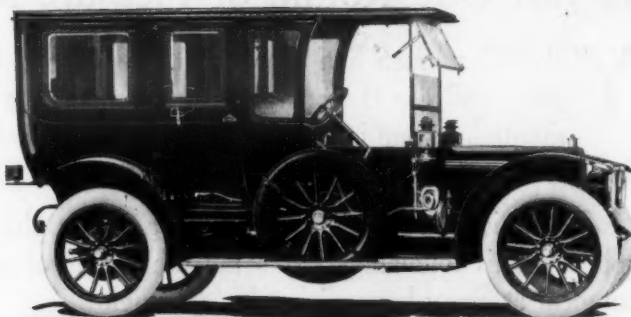
The first floor was filled with empty wagons. The second floor was devoted to the mess-room. It was a mess-room too. Never before in my life have I encountered such "hard" grub, and I have eaten stokers' grub on a liner, which is supposed to be the limit of roughness. Three times a day we had chuck. Usually there was bread, as hard as the pyramids and about as old; beef-stew in which you could not tell which was beef and which was vermin, and coffee that a tramp would throw away. For this the company charged the strike-breakers a dollar a day, making their pay \$3.50 instead of the \$4.50 advertised.

On the first night that I was with them pay-day was still near, and most of them had money. This was taken away from them neatly and easily by two bands of crooked gamblers who paid, according to the common talk, thirty per cent of their winnings for the privilege.

Chief of these gamblers was a man named Johnson, a tall, slim Yankee, who thought himself a great sharp and a bad gun man, but he talked too much with his mouth to make any impression on one familiar with the real thing. Indeed he talked so much that one of the detectives guarding the barn overheard him boasting of what he would do if any one tried to arrest him. Whereupon the detective told him that if he had a cause he would arrest

Rambler

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Sixty-five
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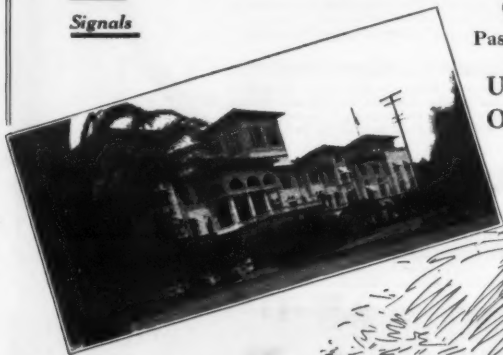
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65



him in a minute, and, furthermore, if he heard him making such cracks again he would punch him on the jaw for luck.

The other band of "forny men" was made up of four Greeks, led by a huge husky known as "Kayos the Wop." All these fellows carried guns or stilettos, and they certainly had the other strike-breakers badly scared. I saw both Johnson and Kayos using crooked dice, of which they both had a layout. They used them very clumsily and would not have deceived an experienced gamster.

Rescuing a Victim

ON WEDNESDAY we went to Jersey City and returned with loads of express matter. There was a little rioting, but beyond being hit with a stone which cut a gash across my shin, nothing happened to me. Before going out with the horses, a number of us made a very determined kick against going with the wagons unarmed, and were given revolvers in addition to the heavy riot sticks originally served out.

On Thursday afternoon a little chap appeared who did not look as if he knew enough to get out of his own way. He had considerable money and was at once decoyed into a game with "Kayos the Wop." Naturally he was fleeced.

He was a nervy little rat despite his looks. Suspecting that something was wrong, he grabbed the dice away from his husky opponent and looked at them. Sure enough there were two fives on one and two deuces on the other. With them an expert could throw seven about four times out of five.

The Greek grabbed the little fellow and wrestled him to the floor. He yelled bloody murder for help, but the big fellow's three villainous-looking compatriots edged in with their hands at their belts, and nobody appeared to care for the rôle of rescuer.

As nobody else would act, I was forced to consider myself elected, so I went over to the Greek and punched him on the jaw before he realized what was up. He spun half-way around back of the little chap, pulling out a knife that looked about three feet long to me. One of his cutthroat friends drew an ugly-looking little derringer, and I quickly perceived that it was up to me to do something if I wanted to continue long in this state of life. So I pulled out my large wicked-looking gun and swept it around the circle of Greeks. They wilted. The one with the derringer dropped it as though it had burned him, and Kayos, at my request, put up his butcher-knife. Then he put up his hands while the little fellow went through his pockets and took back what he had lost. I think he took everything else the Greek had, and I do not blame him. Then I told them all to blow away and stay away or there would be big trouble, and they blew.

The Strike-Breaker Must Go

IN ABOUT ten seconds Kayos was back, bringing every boss in the place, crazy over the interference with their alleged concessionaire. For a time things looked ugly, but they knew that I had a gun, and surmised that I would not hesitate to use it, and in a little while they cooled down. However I was fired, and the head boss pretended to be exceedingly surprised that I should have a gun, although one of his subordinates had given it to me the day before.

As I was leaving, a chap who had been friendly to me said: "Look out, pal, they've sicked the bulls on you for toting a cannon." He meant they had told the officers that I was a dangerous character and had a gun. I had seen the game worked before, and immediately threw the weapon in the straw. As soon as I was out on the street I was halted and searched, but of course no gun was found. When the officers were finished with me some evil genius prompted one of them, in an idle whim, to search a chap who had driven the wagon on which I had been guard the day before. He had come out of the barn with me to keep me company as far as Broadway. Sure enough he had a large business-like gun on him. He was arrested, and, as he had served two terms in prison for previous offenses, he got twenty days, which is pretty much the way of the world.

As to the professional strike-breaker, he must go. The strike may be a necessity to present-day industrial progress. The professional strike-breaker is certainly not a progress necessity, nor is he any other kind of necessity. He is an industrial atavism, an anachronism left over from the days when Richard II's mail-clad men-at-arms rode down the English peasants who demanded higher wages in the labor scarcity that followed the Black Plague, and broke the first strike recorded among English-speaking people. He gives nothing in return for the wages he receives, his ways are a disgrace to a civilized nation, and he is an obstacle in the path of progress. He must go, and his passing can not be long deferred.

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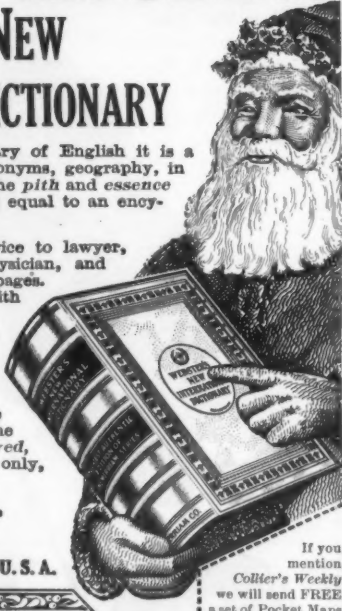
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The Timber Gleaners

(Continued from page 24)

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of more liberal appropriations for the Federal service is found in the interesting history of these private fire protective associations.

In 1906 a few lumbermen of the Cœur d'Alene district formed the Cœur d'Alene Timber Protective Association. In its total membership not more than 500,000 acres were embraced.

Its object was cooperative protection against fire, and, to this end, they selected head fire wardens, employed patrolmen, expended money liberally in the construction of trails, transport lines, and telephones; and, in short, observed to the letter, although on a small scale, the program which Mr. Pinchot had prepared for the National Forest Service.

The Government was prevented by lack of funds from putting into complete operation these plans; the private associations were not, for the money was readily forthcoming from their members. Now, let us see how this plan worked out.

A Profitable Plan

THE private patrolmen were given necessary legal authority, and empowered to organize fire-fighting forces and expend such sums of money as the work required in time of danger. At the end of each year the total cost was assessed on each member according to the number of acres he possessed. Not one man failed to respond promptly with his payments, for the first year of operation under the new order of things had convinced them all that they had made a most profitable investment.

So successful did the little association prove that it was followed almost at once by others, known as the Clearwater, the Pend Oreille, and the Potlatch Associations.

The lumbermen had now passed the experimental stage, and others, taking advantage of the lesson taught by their success, came into being.

The original four, each still maintaining its individuality, organized for greater efficiency and cooperation into what became known as the North Idaho Forestry Association.

By this time the lumbermen on the Pacific Slope began to take notice, and ere long the movement advanced steadily westward from Idaho until the Washington Forest Fire Association became a potent ally. It was designed and operated along the identical lines of the first humble organization in the Cœur d'Alenes.

The Effectiveness of Private Patrols

LESS than a year ago the movement was still further augmented by the formation of the Western Conservation and Forestry Association, which acts as a clearing-house, or general head, for all the smaller associations of the nation, and embraces the States of California, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

And so the men most affected by any policy that the nation might adopt with reference to its forests accepted for their own use and in almost every detail the same program which was meeting with such bitter opposition on the floor of Congress from men who pretended to act in the interests of the self-same timber owners.

Last year patrolmen and guards in the employ of these private associations actually covered 4,000,000 acres of timber land, and the effectiveness of the protection thus afforded was clearly shown when the year's losses proved almost inappreciable. The cost of maintenance, taking into consideration the saving of timber, was trivial in comparison with losses from fire before the protective associations came into existence. So it was but natural that, although the fires this season were the most destructive in years, private losses, in proportion to those of the Government, were lower by eighty per cent.

A Discredited Doctrine

WHILE the Heyburn-Carter coterie were striving heroically to enlist the aid of the American Mining Congress and other organizations in giving an air of respectability to the birth of their State-rights bugaboo, the lumbermen, in whose interests they were pretending to act, were busy with the resolutions here recorded.

And the discredited State-rights doctrine has "died a-borning," leaving its paternity to the conjecture of the people and a mournful group painfully aware of its sad demise, but still desperately striving to convince an awakened public that the infant still lives.



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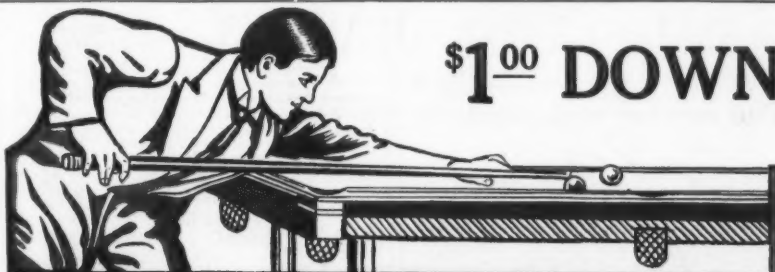
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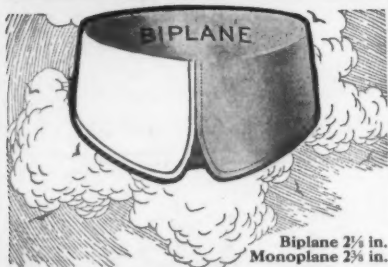
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The Church in Our Town

This is the tenth instalment of "The Church in Our Town" letters which were received and accepted during COLLIER'S recent contest. The prize winners were published in the issue of July 2, and other letters on July 16, August 13, September 10 and 17, October 8 and 15, and November 12 and 19. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman which appeared in COLLIER'S for April 9.

From a Southern Clergyman

THE Church is assailed by all the dangers which threaten other organizations, and then it has some which are its very own.

It is never quite safe from self-complacency and the dry rot which follows. It offers a fertile field for bossism in all its noisome forms. It may easily become a school for party spirit and a paradise for demagogues. It can almost unconsciously find its chief strength in officialism and expend its energies in making artificial pedestals for very small people to stand on and look at themselves in prettily framed mirrors. It must constantly watch the pull of a gravity which tends to make of it a social club.

The Church has temptations which are unique. It is tempted to create artificial moral values. There is a tremendous demand for a safe retreat for men who are serious about their reputations and careless concerning their characters. An assured position creates the dangerous suggestion that the Church can afford to harbor a number of such people without injury to itself, especially if they are liberal in their support of the institution which gives them shelter. The Church which yields becomes a dangerous ambush which is a constant menace to civic righteousness.

And then the Church is so intimately associated with very sacred things as to easily fall a victim to the fatal error of deifying its deductions and denominating dissent as blasphemy. To only mention one other distinctive temptation, no other organization has been necessarily so dependent for its very life upon maintaining a propaganda. Hence the temptation to give undue honor to those gifted in felicitous expression. The man who can make a pretty prayer or can stand on his legs without embarrassment and give a well-phrased testimony is apt to be an officer, even though he is known to have an ethical limp in his daily walk.

The only defense the Church can find against these dangers is the possession and exhibition of a moral purpose, a sincerity and an unselfishness such as is found in no other organization. No less will be demanded of it, and no less should satisfy the Church.

It must be a moral purpose founded on a fundamental faith in life. The Church may have ever so much faith in ages that are past and people who are dead, but it is weak and doomed to failure if it does not believe that truth never has had such a chance in the world as it has to-day. The Church may believe tremendously, and it ought to, in the life which follows this life; but it will fail, and it ought to, if it lacks in a corresponding and equal faith in the life that now is. Such a faith is a necessity to keep the Church contemporaneous, at work as well as at worship, sunny as well as sanctified, wholesome as well as holy.

Its sincerity must consist in a fundamental faith in truth. It can not afford to even seem to fear facts or war with reality. It must make evident its confidence that it has everything to gain and nothing to lose by honest investigation. Its attitude must be that of the disciple, learner, not that of the pedant. Whatever may have been true of the past, the Church which will win men to-day must be open-minded, alert, expectant, inspired by the words of its Master: "I have yet many things to say unto you."

And its unselfishness must be the expression of a fundamental faith in the power of disinterested service. Its eloquence about the Cross is as clanging brass if it be not reinforced by activity which has no stain of self-seeking and no taint of ulterior motive. The question asked by a church worthy of the name is not "What is the best way to build up our Church?" but rather, "How can we most profoundly affect and change the character of the community in which we live, and build it up in strength and purity?" The

Church which in any Christian sense succeeds must give most convincing evidence of a faith in the spiritual dynamic of sacrifice which found its best utterance in the calm, confident words: "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me."

With all that the Church has said about faith, is it sufficiently exhibiting a fundamental faith in life, truth, and unselfishness to escape the dangers which threaten it, and achieve the triumphs for which it was created? REV. HOWARD LEE JONES, Citadel Square Baptist Church, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Secularized Church

THE general apathy of the Church so universally commented upon these days is forced to believe that at some time it has had more power; and we are left to ask, why has it lost that power? Because everything else is applied to the conversion of the world except the one important factor that Christ provided for that purpose.

First—The demand for an educated ministry. The clergy must be educated before they can go before the people to get men converted. I believe in education, but it is in no sense a factor in converting men. Jesus sent men out to preach "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and He gave them power, temporary power, for that mission, to convince people. But when He sent them out to convert all nations He said: "Ye shall have power after the Holy Ghost has come upon you," and "when He shall come He shall convict the world of sin." That is His office, and if the world is not convicted of sin it is because He is not there. Jesus says: "He shall convict."

Any one who has ever heard a class examined for ordination has heard them questioned on all points—theology, history, psychology, and sermonizing—but never heard them asked: "Have you received the Holy Ghost?" We are like the disciples of Apollos at Ephesus—do not know what the Holy Ghost is.

Second—We must have money to support the various branches of the Church. Money is an ever-present factor in our preparation for the work. When we talk of sending a missionary to a foreign field the question is: "Have we the money?" Never was the question asked how much Holy Ghost has he, but how is he fixed for support? Not how much power does he carry with him!

When Jesus said, "Go and preach the Gospel to every creature," He did not say, "Tarry in Jerusalem until you get money enough to keep you," but "until you get power to convict men of sin."

Pastors are contriving entertainments and lectures, suggesting fraternal societies in the Church, and every other contrivance to fill their pews, but the sinner will go farther to hear a sermon filled with Holy Ghost power than to hear any lecture or entertainment.

The Church is secularized instead of spiritualized. It has lost its power by using material means rather than spiritual. To gain the world it has put the unconverted into positions of trust and into office in the Church, and adopted worldly methods and conformed to worldly theology; so much so that the doctrine of real experimental religion is relegated to the dark ages, and a common brotherhood and fraternity are preached and taught rather than the "inherent depravity of man," and when he is converted by the Holy Ghost he will be "a new creature."

The Church is trying honestly to draw men into the Church and to a Saviour. But "No man can come to the Father but by Me, and no man can come to Me except the Father draw him." And "When ye shall receive the Holy Ghost ye shall have power" to draw men to Him. For "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto Me." And "If I go away I will send Him unto you, and ye shall have power when He is come." We can only state the conditions on which men will be saved—conviction. And when a man is convicted he will seek forgiveness.

The only remedy I know for the weakness of the Church is to return to the old-time religion—getting the Holy Ghost; then men will go to church in place of their lodges and to prayer-meetings instead of their clubs. These are all right in their places, but they are more attractive to men and women than a dead church. And the Church is dead because of the want of spiritual life in the individual.

N. H. MILES, Minden, Nebraska.

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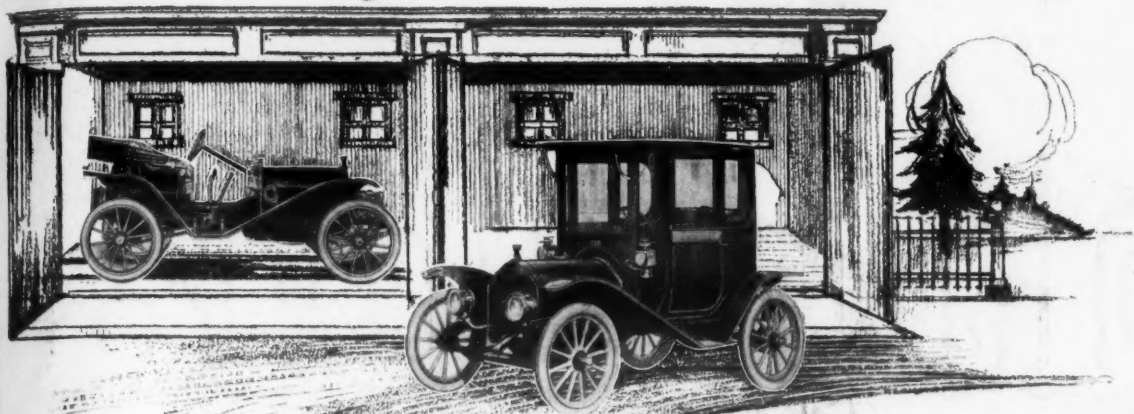
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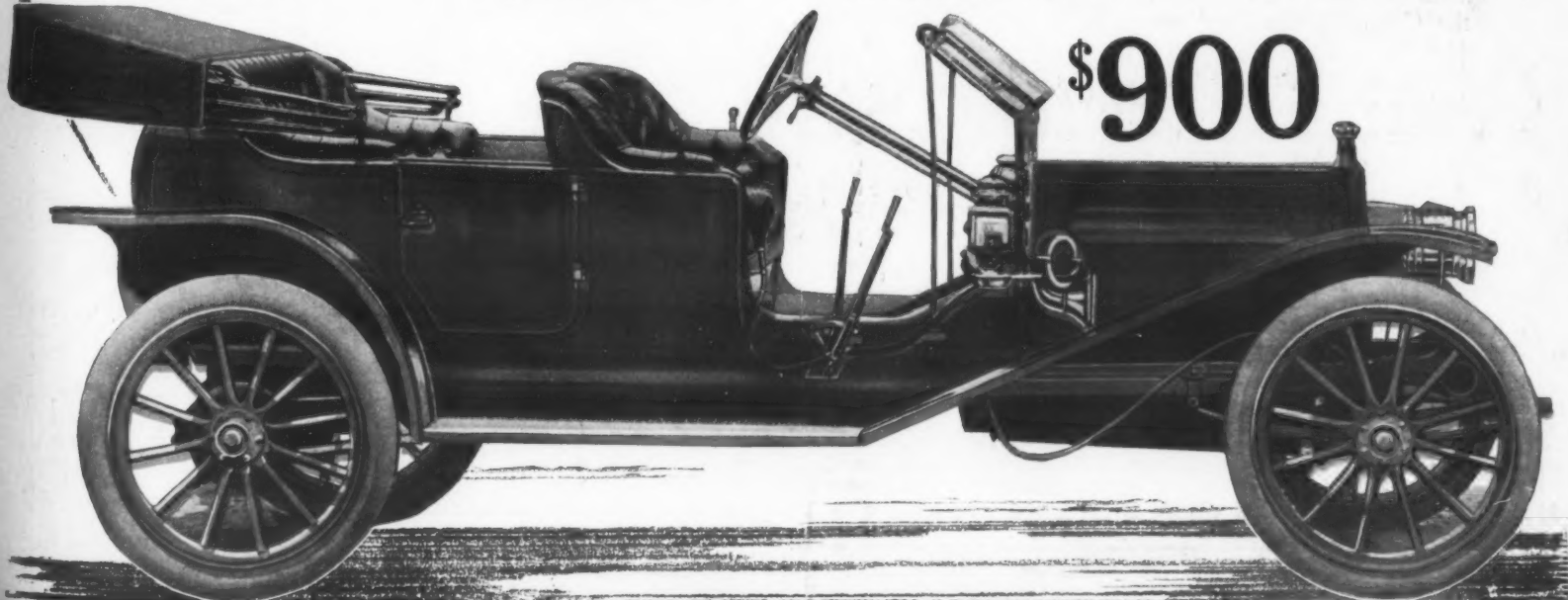
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